

1933

RF 77
- E
2481-22

WITHDRAWN
from
LIBRARY

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
OF
FLORIDA

DEC 2 1935

THIRTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1933

JACKSONVILLE
FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
1934

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
OF
FLORIDA

THIRTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1933

ADMINISTRATION OFFICES

JACKSONVILLE

BRANCH LABORATORIES

TAMPA

PENSACOLA

MIAMI

TALLAHASSEE

JACKSONVILLE

FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

1934

BOARD MEMBERS, DIRECTORS AND FIELD PERSONNEL

Board Members

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| N. A. Baltzell, M.D., President Marianna | Harry Dash Johnson, M.D. Daytona Beach | R. L. Hughes, M.D. Bartow |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------|

State Health Officer
Also Executive Officer and Secretary of Board
Henry Hanson, M.D.

Bureaus at Jacksonville

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Laboratories | Paul Eaton, M.D., D.P.H. |
| *Vital Statistics | Stewart G. Thompson, D.P.H. |
| Communicable Diseases | F. A. Brink, M.D. |
| Engineering | Louva G. Lenert, B.S., C.E. |
| Public Health Nursing | Ruth E. Mettinger, R.N. |
| Accounting | G. Wilson Baltzell |
| Librarian | Elizabeth Bohnenberger |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| *Registration Inspector | Anna C. Emmons |
| Drug Inspector | M. H. Doss |
| Assistant Drug Inspector | Frank S. Castor |

Laboratories

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Jacksonville | Pearl Griffith, B.E. |
| Miami | E. R. Powell |
| Pensacola | Johnette McCormick |
| Tallahassee | Estelle Bryan |
| Tampa | H. D. Venters, B. S. |

Medical Officers

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| West Palm Beach | C. W. McDonald, M.D. |
| Inverness | Leland H. Dame, M.D. |
| Jacksonville | W. A. Claxton, M.D.* |
| Jacksonville | T. E. Morgan, M.D. |
| Marianna | E. R. Marshburn, M.D. |
| Tallahassee | H. A. McClure, M.D. |
| Tampa | C. W. Pease, M.D. |

*And Tuberculosis Clinician

District Sanitary Officers

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Jacksonville | George W. Hulvey |
| Marianna | C. A. Holloway |
| Orlando | Russell Broughman |
| Tampa | Frank Pauley |
| West Palm Beach | S.D. Macready |
| On F.E.R.A. duty | T. S. Kennedy |
| On F.E.R.A. duty | Fred A. Safay |

BOARD MEMBERS, DIRECTORS AND FIELD PERSONNEL (cont.)

Public Health Nursing

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Jacksonville | Joyce Ely, R.N. (Acting Chief) |
| Ft. Pierce | Annie Gabriel, R.N. |
| Jacksonville | Johanna Sogaard, R.N. |
| Marianna | Lalla Mary Goggans, R.N. |
| Tampa | Julia O Graves, R.N. |

Malaria Research

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Tallahassee | Mark F. Boyd, M.D., (Rockefeller Foundation) |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|

Malaria Control Studies

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Jacksonville | T.H.D. Griffiths, M.D. (U.S. Public Health Service) |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|

Consultant in Entomology

| | |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Orlando | W.V. King, Ph.D. (U.S. Bureau Entomology) |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------|

Directors Full Time County Health Units

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Tallahassee, Leon County | L. J. Graves, M.D. |
| Pensacola, Escambia County | W. A. McPhaul, M.D. |
| Perry, Taylor County | W. H. Y. Smith, M.D. |

Multigraph Department

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Jacksonville | E.F.H. Ganten |
|--------------------|---------------|

Custodian

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Jacksonville | Frank M. Whiddon |
|--------------------|------------------|

January 1, 1934

His Excellency, David Sholtz
Governor of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

Sir:

I beg to hand you herewith a report of the State Board
of Health for the year of 1933.

Respectfully submitted,
Florida State Board of Health
By N. A. Baltzell, M.D., President

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Personnel | I |
| President's letter of transmittal..... | III |
| Table of Contents..... | IV |
| State Health Officer's letter of transmittal..... | 1 |
| Summarized account of activities of State Board of Health..... | |
| Division of Accounts, report | 8 |
| Division of Library Service, report | 23 |
| Division of Drug Inspection, report | 24 |
| Division of Malaria Research, report | 25 |
| Division of Malaria Control Studies, report | 28 |
| "What is Malaria" - bulletin | 29 |
| Division of Entomology, report | 33 |
| Multigraph Department, report | 38 |
| Division of Public Health Nursing, report | 47 |
| Midwife Control | 51 |
| Local Supervisors | 54 |
| Parental Education | 55 |
| Registered midwives, white..... | 62 |
| Registered midwives, colored | 63 |
| Unregistered midwives, white | 64 |
| Unregistered midwives, colored | 65 |
| Bureau of Communicable Diseases, report | 66 |
| Personnel | 66 |
| Communicable disease investigations | 67 |
| Leprosy | 68 |
| Immunization | 68 |
| Health education | 69 |
| Reports | 69 |
| County Health Units | 70 |
| Tuberculosis Division, report of Tuberculosis Clinician | 71 |
| Summary of activities of Bureau of Communicables..... | |
| Tables | 73 |
| Taylor County Health Unit, report..... | 76 |
| Leon County Health Unit, report | 78 |
| Escambia County Health Unit, report | 80 |
| Bureau of Laboratories, report | 83 |
| Tables | |
| I. Examinations made in Laboratories during 1933 | 87 |
| II. Total examinations made by months | 88 |
| Central Laboratory | 89 |
| Tampa Laboratory | 92 |
| Pensacola Laboratory | 94 |
| Tallahassee Laboratory | 96 |
| Miami Laboratory | 98 |
| III. Biologics distributed during 1933 | 100 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

| | Page |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Bureau of Engineering, report..... | 101 |
| Personnel | 101 |
| Water supplies | 103 |
| Bacteriological examinations of water as conducted by laboratory of the bureau during 1933 | 104 |
| Certification to the Treasury Department | 105 |
| Bottled water | 106 |
| American Water Works Association, Florida Section | 106 |
| Sewerage and sewage disposal | 107 |
| School sanitation | 109 |
| Swimming pools and bathing places | 109 |
| Tourist camp sanitation | 110 |
| Mosquito control | 112 |
| Anti-Mosquito Association | 113 |
| Waste artesian water | 113 |
| Canneries | 114 |
| Rabies | 114 |
| Drainage wells | 115 |
| Other camp sanitation | 115 |
| Garbage disposal | 115 |
| Milk sanitation | 115 |
| Shell Fish sanitation | 116 |
| Crab meat, scallops and shrimp | 118 |
| Typhoid and hookworm | 118 |
| Labor Day tropical disturbance | 119 |
| Clean-up orders and complaints | 119 |
| Lectures | 119 |
| F.E.R.A. operations | 120 |
| P.W.A. activities | 120 |
| Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, report | 121 |
| Preamble | 121 |
| Contents | 121 |
| Original records | 121 |
| Certified copies | 122 |
| Field work | 122 |
| Notices to new mothers | 122 |
| Annual registration - Healing Arts | 122 |
| In the office | 123 |
| Births | 123 |
| Births (exclusive of stillbirths) and birth rates per 1,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932 (Table) | 124 |
| Deaths | 124 |
| Deaths and death rates per 1,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932 (Table) | 124 |
| Infant Mortality | 124 |
| Infant Mortality - deaths of infants under one year of age and rates per 1,000 live births, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 124 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

| | Page |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Central Bureau of Vital Statistics (cont.) | 125 |
| Typhoid Fever | 125 |
| Typhoid deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 125 |
| Smallpox | 125 |
| Smallpox deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 125 |
| Scarlet Fever | 125 |
| Scarlet fever deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 126 |
| Whooping Cough | 126 |
| Whooping Cough deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 126 |
| Diphtheria | 126 |
| Diphtheria deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 126 |
| Influenza (all forms) | 127 |
| Influenza deaths (all forms) and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 127 |
| Rabies | 127 |
| Rabies deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 127 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 127 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 128 |
| Syphilis | 128 |
| Syphilis deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 128 |
| Malaria | 128 |
| Malaria deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 128 |
| Cancer (all forms) | 128 |
| Cancer (all forms) deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 129 |
| Pellagra | 129 |
| Pellagra deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida 1928-1932. (Table) | 129 |
| Heart Disease (all forms) | 129 |
| Heart Disease (all forms) deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 129 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | 129 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 130 |
| Diarrhea and Enteritis (all forms) | 130 |
| Diarrhea and Enteritis (all forms) deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 130 |
| Nephritis (all forms) | 130 |
| Nephritis (all forms) deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 130 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Contd.)

| | Page |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Central Bureau of Vital Statistics (cont.) | 130 |
| Maternal Mortality | 130 |
| Maternal Mortality - Deaths of mothers from puerperal state and death rates per 1,000 live births, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. Table | 131 |
| Automobile Accidents | 131 |
| Deaths from automobile accidents and death rates per 100,000 population, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 131 |
| Illegitimates and stillbirths | 131 |
| Illegitimate births and stillbirths, by color, Florida, 1928-1932. (Table) | 131 |
| Deaths from diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state, and rates per 1,000 live births, by color, by counties, Florida, 1932. (Table) | 132 |
| Deaths from diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state, and rates per 1,000 live births, by color, by cities, Florida, 1932. Cities 100,000 and over population. (Table) | 133 |
| Deaths from diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state, and rates per 1,000 live births, by color, by cities, Florida, 1932. Cities 10,000 to 100,000 population. (Table) | 134 |
| Cities 5,000 to 10,000 population | 134 |
| Cities 2,500 to 5,000 population | 134 |
| Appendix - Statistical Tables 1932 | |
| #1. Estimated population by color, by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-1 |
| #2. Estimated population by color, by cities, Florida, 1932 | V-2 |
| #3. Births (exclusive of stillbirths) and birth rates per 1,000 population, by color, by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-4 |
| #4. Births (exclusive of stillbirths) and birth rates per 1,000 population, by color, by cities, Florida, 1932 | V-6 |
| #5. Deaths (exclusive of stillbirths) recorded, resident and death rates per 1,000 population, by color, by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-8 |
| #6. Deaths (exclusive of stillbirths) recorded, resident, and death rates per 1,000 population, by color, by cities, Florida, 1932 | V-12 |
| #7. Infant Mortality - Deaths of infants under one year of age and rates per 1,000 live births, by color, by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-15 |
| #8. Infant Mortality - Deaths of infants under one year of age and rates per 1,000 live births, by color, by cities, Florida, 1932 | V-17 |
| #9. Stillbirths and illegitimate births, by color, by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-19 |
| #10. Stillbirths and illegitimate births, by color, by cities, Florida, 1932 | V-21 |
| #11. Marriages performed, by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-23 |
| #12. Divorces and annulments granted, by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-24 |
| #13. Deaths from Typhoid Fever, by color, by months, and by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-25 |
| #14. Deaths from diphtheria, by color, by months, and by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-26 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

Appendix - Statistical Tables 1932 (cont.)

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| #15. Deaths from tuberculosis (all forms), by color, by months, and by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-27 |
| #16. Deaths from malaria, by color, by months, and by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-28 |
| #17. Deaths from Pellagra, by color, by months, and by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-29 |
| #18. Deaths from diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state, by color, by months, and by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-30 |
| #19. Deaths from automobile accidents, by color, by months, and by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-31 |
| #20. Deaths from cancer (all forms), by color, by months, and by counties, Florida, 1932 | V-32 |
| #21. Deaths from typhoid fever, by color, by age, and by sex, Florida, 1932 | V-33 |
| #22. Deaths from diphtheria, by color, by age, and by sex, Florida, 1932 | V-34 |
| #23. Deaths from tuberculosis (all forms), by color, by age and by sex, Florida, 1932 | V-35 |
| #24. Deaths from malaria, by color, by age and by sex, Florida, 1932 .. | V-36 |
| #25. Deaths from pellagra, by color, by age and by sex, Florida, 1932 .. | V-37 |
| #26. Deaths from diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state, by color, by age and by sex, Florida, 1932 | V-38 |
| #27. Deaths from automobile accidents, by color, by age and by sex, Florida, 1932 | V-39 |
| #28. Deaths from cancer (all forms) by color, by age, and by sex, Florida, 1932 | V-40 |
| #29. Deaths by color and by diseases, Florida, 1932 | V-41 |
| #30. Combined totals for certain causes of death, Florida, 1932 | V-49 |
| Conclusion | V-50 |

ANNUAL REPORT
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
1933

Dr. N. A. Baltzell, President
State Board of Health

My dear Dr. Baltzell:

I have the honor to present a report of the activities of the State Board of Health for the year 1933. The report covers the activities of the following Bureaus and Divisions:

1. Division of Accounts
2. Division of Library Service
3. Division of Drug Inspection
4. Division of Malaria Research
5. Division of Malaria Control Studies
6. Division of Entomology
7. Multigraph Department
8. Division of Public Health Nursing
9. Bureau of Communicable Diseases
10. Bureau of Laboratories
11. Bureau of Sanitary Engineering
12. Bureau of Vital Statistics.

In the discussion of the report it is difficult to choose which division or bureau to open with. To the Administrator, each in its respective sphere is co-equal and necessary to an effective, well-rounded program and a State Health Department is only as strong as its weakest link. In this respect it is a satisfaction to state that all departments have functioned as well as the available resources have permitted. One of the Forum speakers in 1932 stated that it had been predicted that the year 1933 would experience a depression which would cause the years 1931 and 1932 to appear years of prosperity and affluence. In general the prediction was lamentably accurate. In the economic stress through which we have passed and are still passing the majority of people have been in a state of bewilderment, not knowing what to expect.

As will be noted in the Auditor's report, we have operated on two different budgets - the first half on the budget provided by the Legislature of 1931 and the second half on provisions contained in the appropriations bill of the Legislature of 1933. During the past year we have operated on the lowest budget since 1923, a year when the budget was lower than the present. It has been difficult to keep an efficiency in service and meet many new demands brought out by the economic stress to which the people of the state have been subjected. Notwithstanding the salary reductions and increased work the entire staff from the lowest employee to the highest has worked faithfully and effectively throughout the year. In many instances the salary cuts have reduced incomes to the point where the individuals concerned have had only a bare living. In some instances employees have been obliged to discontinue insurance policies, the only savings possible for employees who have given many years of faithful service to the state. The most unfortunate feature of which will appear when they reach the age where or when the exigencies of the work require them to be replaced by younger people. It is not a happy outlook for those who are thus forced to look to welfare organizations for a living during life's twilight hours.

Among the special activities of the State Health Officer during the year the following may deserve mention:

From the 11th to the 14th of January was consumed in a trip to Carville, Louisiana taking two lepers from Key West to the National Leprosarium maintained by the U. S. Public Health Service at Carville. While I have had many opportunities to observe leprosy in various countries of Central and South America, as well as in West Africa, I had not previously had an opportunity to note the painstaking technique of the examinations made by Dr. O. E. Denney and his staff of experts. It was gratifying to note the hospital management and the abundant wholesome food, one of the most important items in the cure of leprosy.

Few realize that Florida has had 60 cases admitted to the Leprosarium at Carville. 25 Florida patients are there at the close of the year. The Florida cases have been sent from Key West, Miami, Tampa, Tarpon Springs, St. Petersburg, Lakeland, West Palm Beach, Daytona, Jacksonville and Pensacola. The principal focus appears to have been Key West, probably first infected by contact with West Indies and South America. There were 9 patients sent to Carville during 1933 - 6 from Key West and 3 from Miami. There were 2 that had previously absconded readmitted during 1933, both from Key West.

LIBRARY

The library has continued to be a great aid to all members of the staff. A library is an essential arm of a health department. There is a slowly but steadily increasing use of the library by the medical profession. Due to the reduced budget and the limited space available we have not been able to add more than a few books and journals during the past year. The purpose of the library is to have available needed reference material for the employees of the Board and also to serve as the one general medical and public health reference library in the state. For further details the librarian's report should be consulted.

DRUG INSPECTION

The work of the Division of Drug Inspection has continued to the satisfaction of all but a few of the pharmacists of the state and has been instrumental in maintaining pharmaceutical practices on a high plane. The work has been greatly increased by new duties in the enforcement of the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act (Laws of 1933). The work of the drug inspectors has revealed a serious smuggling of marihuana cigarettes, which is one of the worst of the narcotic evils. The marathon dance halls have been found to be favored hangouts for criminals engaged in marihuana smuggling. A few unprincipled physicians have been indicted for trafficking in narcotics, such as opium, cocaine, etc. In order to check the evils of narcotic addiction an increased inspection force will be needed. The inspectors could also assist in gathering information on violators of medical practice and other healing arts, e.g. dentistry, embalming, etc.

MALARIA RESEARCH

It is with a feeling of gratitude that I report the continuation of the Rockefeller Foundation station for field studies in malaria as the Malaria

Research Station of the State Board of Health. As in past years the work has been a research in unsolved phases of malaria, both from the human (clinical) standpoint: its effect as a therapeutic agent in neurosyphilis and the intrinsic as well as extrinsic factors in transmission. There follows a brief report from the Director, Dr. Mark F. Boyd. Those who are interested in the work done at the station are referred to various publications reference to which will be provided on request sent to the Library. The station maintains two insectariums for the rearing of mosquitoes (Anopheles). In each insectarium there is an unmixed species. All malaria inoculations are done by means of mosquitoes which have fed on patients known to have an unmixed infection of a known species of malaria. By using the mosquito method of inoculation, information is gathered regarding incubation periods both of an intrinsic and extrinsic nature which could not be obtained if the inoculation were blood inoculation by the hypodermic needle method, which is practiced in practically all northern institutions. It seems that malaria therapy (inoculation by allowing mosquitoes infected with malaria to insert the proboscis and draw blood) has an increasing value in the treatment of the insane, especially those with neurosyphilis, paresis, tabes, etc.

MALARIA CONTROL STUDIES

This division has been hampered by the reduced budget of the State Board of Health, also by the same conditions prevailing in funds available for the Scientific Division of the U. S. Public Health Service and by difficulties in coordinating the work of the ERA, CWA, and FERA, where drainage and general sanitation has formed a part of the relief program. It is hoped that the economic situation will adjust itself and that the people will realize the importance of malaria control as a factor in economic adjustment in a large portion of Florida. There is a great opportunity for the Director of the Division of Malaria Control Studies and a big field for investigation as well as for practical application of control methods. Dr. Griffiths, the Director of this Division, presents interesting data on prevalence of malaria as manifested by blood smears taken from thousands of school children, details of which are given in his report.

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY

Owing to the disturbed conditions and the effort to put people to work we have not utilized Dr. King and his staff as much as we had hoped or desired to do. There is, however, a most excellent statement from Dr. King on mosquito investigations in Florida. This forms a very valuable contribution to our report.

We are indebted to the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the privilege of having Dr. King as our Consultant in Entomology. There is need for more extended studies of this nature in Florida; studies which are vital to the work of the State Board of Health.

MULTIGRAPH DEPARTMENT

We have for a number of years taken care of the bulk of our printing in the Multigraph Department. Those interested in details are referred to the report of the Multigraph Department.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

During the first half of the year our staff of nurses was rather low. We had only four nurses on duty at the beginning of the year 1933. Miss Ely, who had been away for a post-graduate course in obstetrics and midwifery, returned in August and towards the close of the year the services of Miss Sogaard were added. Other nurses shown in the setup were on duty only a short time. For details of the progress in the nursing division, the reader is referred to the report submitted by Miss Ely who was Acting Chief Nurse for the second half of the year. It is worthwhile, however, to mention the inauguration of midwife institutes, the largest and probably most outstanding of which was the institute held in Tallahassee when 234 midwives gathered to receive instructions in midwifery. Credit for working up successful midwife institutes is due Miss Lalla Mary Goggans and Miss Jule O. Graves. Throughout the year Miss Annie Gabriel continued with her parent education classes, a service which was very much appreciated by the Parent-Teachers Association.

At the close of the year we had the promise of the development of an elaborate nursing program as a part of the work of the FERA. During the ensuing year it is to be under the exclusive supervision of the State Board of Health.

Unfortunately at the close of the year our maternal mortality still continues high.

BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The Bureau of Communicable Diseases has had no unusual problems. The bureau continues its commendable work and has again brought about a decided drop in the diphtheria rate and divides the credit with the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering for the continued decline in the typhoid incidence.

We regret to report that Taylor County felt unable to continue the full time county unit. It is hoped that this county will some day resume this activity and if not able to maintain its own unit, join with one or two adjacent counties in a district with one health officer, a nurse and sanitary officer in each county, or at least a nurse for each county and a sanitary officer for the district.

Included in the report of the bureau there is the report of the tuberculosis clinician. Our tuberculosis work is not yet sufficiently elaborate to justify setting it up as a separate division or bureau. Dr. Claxton has done good work and by the tuberculin clinics has given a more complete portrayal of the problem than we have had heretofore. During the coming year we expect to enlarge the program considerably through the increased nursing force available as a result of the FERA program.

The Leon and Escambia County Units are continuing on a satisfactory basis.

BUREAU OF LABORATORIES

Your attention is invited to the report of the Bureau of Laboratories, which shows large volume of work, varied in its nature. Inasmuch as I began my work in the Laboratory Division in 1909 it is interesting to note the total number of specimens examined and compare them with the work done the first year I was in

Florida. The total for 1909 was 5,762. The total laboratory examinations for the year 1933 was 244,042. The detailed tabulations show the nature of this work, both for the central and the branch laboratories.

It is sometimes asked whether we should continue to carry the heavy load of the repeated Kahn or Wassermann test. Some argue that it is not a public health problem after the case has once been diagnosed and the repeated tests as a guide to treatment should be done by private laboratories. However, certain syphilologists as well as leading internists intimate that there is a degree of infectiousness as long as there is a positive reaction. These are problems which we will have to look into during the coming year.

BUREAU OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

This bureau started rather hopefully at the beginning of the year but owing to the reduction in the budget and other changes there was some difficulty in keeping the work up to its usual high standard. The field of activities of this bureau is very wide and can only be appreciated by a careful reading of the full report of the Chief Engineer.

As in the past, certain major problems are outstanding, one of which is the sanitary control of the shellfish industry, especially the portion concerned with the gathering and shipping of oysters. Every year we are faced with difficulties in controlling the individuals who persist in bootlegging oysters. Bootleg oysters invariably come from polluted areas and always show up by an epidemic of typhoid fever or gastro-intestinal disturbances. It is hoped that our Senators and Representatives in the next Legislature will realize the importance of this business sufficiently to introduce and pass the law which enables the State Board of Health to regulate the industry.

One of the annoying situations confronting this bureau is the milk law introduced and passed at the instigation of a group of dairymen making dairy inspection a function of the Department of Agriculture. This law introduces a doubt in the minds of the sanitary officers as to their duty in the matter. The Constitution adopted in 1885 definitely places the responsibility for all public health matters with the State Board of Health. The inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture, however, have assumed that they have jurisdiction over the sanitation of milk and dairies. Dairy sanitation and problems related to the industry in general will not be satisfactorily solved until the state as a whole operates under the Standard Ordinance (promulgated by the U. S. Public Health Service and approved by the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture). The State Department of Agriculture would then have its forces available to assist dairymen needing help on problems of production and feed. Public Health regulation is a function of a health department. Milk and dairy sanitation can best be provided for by making it the responsibility of local health departments working in cooperation with or under the general supervision of the State Board of Health. The cost to the state will be no greater. If an independent inspection service is maintained by the Department of Agriculture it will mean that additional milk inspectors must be hired and paid for by that department. It will also imply the need for added laboratory equipment which is illogical inasmuch as the State Health Department already has its laboratory equipment and practically all the force required.

A great deal was attempted in malaria control by cooperation with and by supervising the activities of the Emergency Relief Administration. The first big drainage work of this nature was done in Duval County west of Jacksonville and near the beaches, especially Jacksonville Beach. The difficulty with this work was the haste with which it was put into operation and the lack of time for making proper surveys. As the year advanced the demand for drainage increased quite generally throughout the state. Many projects were started. The general criticism of the drainage work was the lack of appreciation of what constitutes a sanitation ditch. Drawings were gotten up by the Chief Engineer and also a reprint was put out by the Director of the Malaria Control Studies Division but in spite of all that, one constantly ran into ditches with wide, flat bottoms and improperly sloped sides. The wide, flat bottomed ditches are wrong from two standpoints: one is the waste of labor in digging ditches larger than are needed, and the other is that a wide, flat bottomed ditch will itself become a breeding place for Anopheles mosquitoes.

Rural sanitation is an outstanding problem for the Engineering Bureau. In this the Bureau of Communicable Diseases divides interest equally. The hookworm problem in the state will never be solved until there are adequate toilet facilities and the rural population learns the importance of ceasing to pollute the soil with material which contains hookworm eggs, etc. The deplorable condition in the schools as reported by our district sanitary officers, especially Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Safay, should have immediate corrective attention. So long as the school children have examples of the insanitary privies about the rural schools, just so long will they continue to be content with the lack of toilet facilities at the homes. No school should be allowed to operate unless it has adequate toilet facilities approved by the State Board of Health. Time and space will not permit a general discussion of the activities of this bureau.

VITAL STATISTICS

The tabulation submitted by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, as well as the narrative of the Director of the Bureau, are full of interesting facts. Unfortunately there is some difficulty in giving final rates due to the fact that the geographer in Washington has made changes in the population estimates. However, for our own use, we can judge our mortality problems by using the estimated county population and basing our rates on them.

It is interesting to note the falling birth rate.

We have had a creditable decline in the leading communicable diseases, e.g. diphtheria and typhoid. Tuberculosis remains about stationary, with probably a slight rise. Smallpox has continued without a proven death. It is hoped that the maternal mortality, which has been our greatest stigma, will be materially lowered next year through the efforts of the enlarged nursing program made available by the FERA, as well as the midwife institutes inaugurated during the year.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics has functioned with its characteristic efficiency in a manner highly commendable.

Some bureau directors and the State Health Officer have had much additional work supervising activities of the relief program principally during the last two months of the year. No one on the regular State Board of Health pay roll has received any remuneration from the relief organization.

Among the needs of the State Board of Health nothing is more acute than the need for a new building. The space occupied is inadequate. The Nursing Division needs two to three times the space it now occupies. The quarters of the Engineering Bureau are small and not constructed in a manner which will allow its adaptation to engineering purposes. There is inadequate room for the Library. No room is available which could be assigned as office space for the Drug Inspector, District Health Officer, Tuberculosis Clinician or any additional activity.

The present building is in urgent need of repairs, and a real danger exists of the roof caving in. During heavy rains leaks occur on all four sides along the wall which owing to the continuous wetting has a tendency to cause the concrete to crystalize and weaken the supporting walls. If our petition to the P.W. A. fails we should ask the next Legislature for \$175,000.00 or \$200,000.00 for a new building and equipment for repairs to the present structure, and regrading and landscaping of grounds.

In general the work of the health department from the Administrator's viewpoint has been as satisfactory as one could expect when it is borne in mind that we are working on a budget which was reduced 30 percent.

In closing I wish to extend my appreciation of the helpful advice and hearty cooperation of the President and members of the State Board of Health.

Respectfully,

Henry Hanson, M.D.,
State Health Officer.

January 1, 1934

Jacksonville, Florida
January 1, 1934

Dr. Henry Hanson
State Health Officer
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Doctor Hanson:

The following report for the calendar year 1933 embraces the last six months of the fiscal year 1932-1933 and the first six months of the fiscal year 1933-1934, the operations for the first six months - January through June - functioning under the 1931-1933 budget, and the succeeding six months - July through December - being governed by the Appropriations bill of the 1933 Legislature. However, the previous budget was revised downward several times, which resulted in only a slight difference in the figures for the two periods.

Since July, 1931, the Board of Health received $\frac{1}{2}$ mill from taxes, supplemented by General Revenue when receipts from taxes were insufficient; and during the period from January 1st. to July 31st., 1933, General Revenue provided \$59,561.02. Under the Appropriations Bill of 1933, the millage was increased to $\frac{1}{2}$, with access to General Revenue if tax collections fell short of our necessary and regular expenses. But the half mill did not begin to operate until November of this year, when the 1933 taxes were collectable, and we had to continue to operate on the quarter mill during July, August, September, October and November (tax collections not being turned in to the State Treasurer until December), and General Revenue was called on for \$27,359.97. An examination of Receipts shows that in December we were credited with \$36,860.65 in taxes by the State Treasurer, which reflects the increased millage; nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that December is the best month for payments into the State Treasury by County tax collectors.

For convenience, the receipts and disbursements are divided into two parts: first six months, and last six months, and the disbursements are further aggregated by departments.

This report also includes concise financial statements of receipts and disbursements for 1933, of the following Special Fee and other small affiliated accounts:

Centralization of Marriage and Divorce Records
Registration of Doctors and Midwives
Drug Store Inspection Fund
Division of Malaria Research (Rockefeller Foundation Projects)

Full and complete reports are made for the above accounts, as well as for the State Board of Health, proper, at the end of each fiscal year, and copies sent to the Governor, State Comptroller, State Auditor and Members of the State Board of Health.

Respectfully submitted,
(Sgd) G. Wilson Baltzell
Auditor

ANNUAL STATEMENT

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

JANUARY 1, 1933 TO DECEMBER 31, 1933

RECEIPTS

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Deficit Operating Balance Brought Forward From 1932 | \$ 6,343.28 |
| Receipts from all sources 1933, including General Revenue | 199,256.38 |
| | <u>192,913.10</u> |
| Disbursements 1933 | 182,341.26 |
| Operating balance December 31, 1933 | <u>\$ 10,571.84</u> |
| State Comptroller shows balance as of December 31, 1933 (Miscellaneous Revenue) | \$ 29,840.25 |
| which does not take into account the following unpaid bills charged into our Disbursements: | |
| August | \$ 3,209.26 |
| September | 4,284.76 |
| October | 3,195.24 |
| November | 36.92 |
| December | <u>8,521.07</u> |
| | <u>19,247.25</u> |
| | 10,593.00 |
| Warrant drawn on Special Account in error (Adjusted in January, 1934) | 21.16 |
| Giving operating balance as above | <u>\$ 10,571.84</u> |

NOTE: All unpaid bills were paid by State Comptroller in January, 1934, leaving no outstanding accounts.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

JANUARY 1, 1933 TO DECEMBER 31, 1933

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FOR 1933

| <u>First Six Months</u> | | | | <u>Second Six Months</u> | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------|
| January | Taxes & Mis. | Rev. | \$ 10,782.17 | July | Taxes & Mis. | Rev. | \$8,550.55 |
| February | " | " | 4,977.86 | August | " | " | 5,765.31 |
| March | " | " | 3,431.43 | September | " | " | 3,763.82 |
| April | " | " | 11,178.91 | October | " | " | 7,683.69 |
| May | " | " | 3,670.49 | November | " | " | 9,355.45 |
| June | " | " | 6,314.86 | December | " | " | 36,860.65 |
| | | | \$ 40,355.72 | | | | \$ 71,979.67 |
| Jan.-June | General Revenue | | 59,561.02 | July-Dec. | General Revenue | | 27,359.97 |
| | | | \$ 99,916.74 | | | | \$ 99,339.64 |

| | Taxes & Misc. Revenue | General Revenue | Total |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| First Six Months | \$ 40,355.72 | \$ 59,561.02 | \$ 99,916.74 |
| Second Six Months | 71,979.67 | 27,359.97 | 99,339.64 |
| | <u>\$112,335.39</u> | <u>\$86,920.99</u> | <u>\$199,256.38</u> |

ANALYSIS OF 1933 RECEIPTS

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|------------------|------------------------------|
| Taxes | \$ | 98,504.75 | |
| Tax Redemptions | | <u>11,901.97</u> | \$110,406.72 |
| City of Tampa--Rent of space in Laboratory | \$ | 300.00 | |
| Miscellaneous Refunds | | 68.00 | |
| Sale of Yeast & Immunizing Drugs | | <u>463.67</u> | 831.67 |
| Rockefeller Foundation: | | | |
| Towards Librarian's Salary | \$ | 675.00 | |
| Malaria Control Studies | | <u>375.00</u> | 1,050.00 |
| Warrant No. 20166 issued August 21, 1930, for fire insurance claim Tallahassee Laboratory not used,-cancelled & restored to balance | | | <u>47.00</u> \$112,335.39 |
| Warrants issued from General Revenue Fund | | | |
| Fiscal year 1932-1933 | \$ | 59,561.02 | |
| Fiscal year 1933-1934 | | <u>27,359.97</u> | 86,920.99 |
| | | | \$199,256.38 |

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

JANUARY 1, 1933 TO DECEMBER 31, 1933

DISBURSEMENTS BY DEPARTMENTS AND MONTHS FOR FIRST AND SECOND PERIODS, 1933

FIRST SIX MONTHS

| DEPARTMENTS | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Administration | 2,310.17 | 1,512.33 | 1,549.84 | 1,970.60 | 1,887.23 | 1,792.49 | 11,022.66 |
| Laboratories | 3,586.85 | 2,860.41 | 3,421.39 | 2,832.26 | 3,656.68 | 2,960.68 | 19,318.27 |
| Communicable Diseases | 2,840.73 | 2,669.92 | 2,276.15 | 1,926.02 | 2,670.18 | 2,207.10 | 14,590.10 |
| Engineering | 3,077.58 | 2,343.17 | 2,782.66 | 2,498.74 | 2,711.23 | 2,839.24 | 16,302.61 |
| Vital Statistics | 6,683.36 | 2,118.30 | 1,855.02 | 2,458.59 | 2,016.33 | 1,869.93 | 17,041.53 |
| Public Health Nursing | 759.23 | 531.81 | 1,157.63 | 764.69 | 823.81 | 718.78 | 4,755.95 |
| Biologicals | 336.72 | 588.00 | 575.46 | 979.92 | 1,010.75 | 816.98 | 4,307.85 |
| Assistance to County Health Units | 656.26 | 656.26 | 531.23 | 531.23 | 706.25 | 656.27 | 3,737.50 |
| Malaria Control Studies | 182.29 | 197.93 | 153.88 | 102.87 | 75.27 | 47.85 | 760.03 |
| | <u>20,433.19</u> | <u>13,478.13</u> | <u>14,303.28</u> | <u>14,154.92</u> | <u>15,537.72</u> | <u>13,909.32</u> | <u>91,836.56</u> |

SECOND SIX MONTHS

| DEPARTMENTS | JULY | AUGUST | SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Administration | 1,590.12 | 1,747.46 | 1,969.56 | 1,706.13 | 1,847.04 | 2,092.12 | 10,952.43 |
| Laboratories | 2,713.35 | 3,408.08 | 3,439.92 | 2,859.05 | 3,339.21 | 3,319.92 | 19,079.51 |
| Communicable Diseases | 1,650.96 | 2,714.64 | 2,106.49 | 2,410.49 | 2,600.48 | 2,910.95 | 14,374.01 |
| Engineering | 2,215.72 | 2,025.51 | 2,199.04 | 2,031.75 | 2,486.85 | 2,051.86 | 13,010.71 |
| Vital Statistics | 2,424.91 | 1,839.86 | 1,969.39 | 2,522.37 | 1,878.82 | 3,956.99 | 14,592.34 |
| Public Health Nursing | 987.94 | 1,281.91 | 1,171.55 | 903.35 | 1,244.08 | 1,208.33 | 6,797.66 |
| Biologicals | 517.71 | 1,203.57 | 2,850.35 | 2,131.25 | 1,187.03 | 1,016.54 | 8,906.45 |
| Assistance to County Health Units | 499.98 | 499.98 | 374.99 | 291.06 | 291.66 | 563.32 | 2,541.59 |
| Toxicological Examination | 12,587.69 | 14,721.01 | 16,081.29 | 250.00 | | | 250.00 |
| | | | | | | | 90,504.70 |

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| First Six Months | \$ 91,836.56 |
| Second Six Months | 90,504.70 |
| Total | <u>\$182,341.26</u> |

ANNUAL STATEMENT
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
JANUARY 1, 1933 TO DECEMBER 31, 1933

CENTRALIZATION OF MARRIAGE & DIVORCE RECORDS

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Available balance brought forward from December 31, 1932 | \$ 2.14 |
| Receipts 1933 | <u>12,953.75</u> |
| | 12,955.89 |
| Disbursements 1933 | <u>11,148.87</u> |
| | \$ 1,807.02 |
| Balance December 31, 1933 | |
| State Comptroller's balance December 31, 1933 | \$ 2,535.82 |
| does not include December bills not paid until January, 1934 | 728.80 |
| Operating balance as above | <u>\$ 1,807.02</u> |

DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Salaries | \$ 4,946.65 |
| Rent | \$ 3,300.00 |
| Postage & Supplies | 2,673.62 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>228.60</u> |
| | 6,202.22 |
| | <u>\$ 11,148.87</u> |

NOTE:

Rent for 12 months is \$3,600.00 and was always paid in advance until September when State Comptroller ruled State Department rents not payable in advance.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

JANUARY 1, 1933 TO DECEMBER 31, 1933

REGISTRATION OF DOCTORS AND MIDWIVES

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Available balance brought forward from December 31, 1932 | \$ 1,370.56 |
| Receipts -- 1933 | <u>3,886.60</u> |
| | 5,257.16 |
| Disbursements -- 1933 | <u>2,771.20</u> |
| | \$ 2,485.96 |
| Balance December 31, 1933 | |
| State Comptroller shows balance for December 31, 1933 | \$ 2,585.96 |
| which does not take into account December bills not paid until January, 1934 | 100.00 |
| Operating balance as above | <u>\$ 2,485.96</u> |

ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Doctors | \$ 2,412.00 |
| Midwives | <u>1,474.60</u> |
| Doctors and Midwives | \$ 3,886.60 |

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS

DOCTORS

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries | \$ 1,038.31 |
| Operating: | |
| Postage & Supplies | \$ 1,295.90 |
| Refunds -- Not licensed | <u>4.00</u> |
| | 1,299.90 |
| Total Doctors | \$ 2,338.21 |

MIDWIVES

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Salaries | \$ 432.99 |
| Total Midwives | <u>\$ 432.99</u> |
| Total Doctors and Midwives | <u>\$ 2,771.20</u> |

ANNUAL STATEMENT
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
JANUARY 1, 1933 TO DECEMBER 31, 1933
DRUG STORE INSPECTION FUND

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Available balance brought forward from December 31, 1932 | \$ 2,435.39 |
| Receipts -- 1933 | 8,310.00 |
| | 10,745.39 |
| Disbursements -- 1933 | 7,353.84 |
| Balance December 31, 1933 | \$ 3,391.55 |
| | |
| State Comptroller shows balance December 31, 1933 | \$ 3,496.17 |
| which does not take into account December bills | |
| not paid until January, 1934 | 104.62 |
| Operating balance as above | \$ 3,391.55 |

DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries | \$ 4,500.00 |
| Operating: | |
| Travel expenses of Inspectors & securing evidence | \$ 2,139.46 |
| Postage supplies | 249.67 |
| Typewriter | 50.00 |
| Auto replacements | 395.25 |
| Miscellaneous | 19.46 |
| Total disbursements | \$ 7,353.84 |

ANNUAL STATEMENT
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
JANUARY 1, 1933 TO DECEMBER 31, 1933
DIVISION OF MALARIA RESEARCH

All funds contributed by Rockefeller Foundation. Project designated as "Station for Field Studies in Malaria".

No balance to be brought forward as all unexpended balances are returned to the Foundation at the end of their budget year which is the calendar year.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Receipts -- 1933 | \$10,611.00 |
| Disbursements | 10,555.30 |
| Balance December 31, 1933, to be returned to Rockefeller Foundation | \$ 55.70 |

DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Salaries | | \$ 8,800.00 |
| Rent, Fuel, Etc. | | 336.09 |
| Travel | \$ 351.85 | 349.99 |
| Less refund Auto Insurance | 1.86 | 869.22 |
| Contingent | | 200.00 |
| Technician in training | | \$10,555.30 |
| Total | | |

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| State Comptroller shows balance December 31, 1933, of | \$ 171.55 |
| which does not take into account December unpaid bills | 119.96 |
| | 50.59 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Auto tag charged to 1934 budget | \$ 2.25 | |
| Transfer of title from State Board of Health back to Division of Malaria Research (Arbitrary valuation) | 1.00 | 3.25 |
| | | 53.84 |
| Refund on cancelled auto premium | | 1.86 |
| Balance due Rockefeller Foundation on 1933 budget | | \$ 55.70 |

Jacksonville, Florida
January 1, 1934

Dr. Henry Hanson
State Health Officer
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Doctor Hanson:

The following three financial reports are for TAYLOR COUNTY HEALTH UNIT, LEON COUNTY HEALTH UNIT and ESCAMBIA COUNTY HEALTH UNIT.

There have been no published consolidated financial reports before of all agencies contributing to the support and welfare of these units, so I have included statements for the calendar year 1932 as well as for 1933.

Payments made to the Taylor County Health Unit were all made direct to the personnel and contingent fund of the Unit until August, 1933, when an account was opened with the State Comptroller called "Taylor County Health Unit" fund, into which were deposited moneys contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation. But, as this Unit was discontinued shortly thereafter, this account will be closed out.

Several sources of income to the Leon County Health Unit have been handled through the Leon County Health Unit fund with the Comptroller, as shown by the report for such receipts and disbursements, and a separate statement is given listing all agencies contributing, either through the Health Unit fund or direct to staff of the Unit and Miscellaneous expenses set up in their budget under Contingent Fund.

The only moneys deposited into the Escambia County Health Unit fund so far have been those from the Rockefeller Foundation, but the ultimate plan is that all funds contributed to this Unit and all other units are to be deposited with the State Treasurer and disbursed through the office of the State Comptroller, the Board of Health acting as disbursing agent, under provisions of Acts of 1931, Chapter 14906. As it is, the figures given for contributions to the units are those which have been reported in by directors of the units who have gathered them from the various agencies participating.

If all moneys donated to the units were disbursed through these special accounts, which was the intent of the Health Unit bill which became a law, it would enable the Board of Health to keep a more systematic and expeditious accounting on the financial operations of the units, and it is hoped that before long this will be accomplished.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd) G. Wilson Baltzell
Auditor

TAYLOR COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

JANUARY 1, 1932 TO DECEMBER 31, 1932

Funds were provided during the year by the Board of Health, United States Public Health Service and Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County.

The following is a consolidated report of Contributions made to the Unit by all Agencies and Budgets for the period.

| Salaries, Travel Expense & Contingent Fund | Total Paid To The Units | Budget 1st. 6 Months | Budget Next 2 Months | Budget Next 4 Months | Average Budget For Year |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| State Board of Health | \$ 1,666.73 | \$ 500.00 | \$ 416.67 | \$ 833.33 | \$ 1,750.00 |
| U. S. Pub. Health Service | 2,805.49 | 1,833.30 | 333.33 | 666.67 | 2,833.30 |
| Taylor County | 4,832.71 | 2,250.00 | 750.00 | 1,500.00 | 4,500.00 |
| | \$ 9,304.93 | \$ 4,583.30 | \$ 1,500.00 | \$ 3,000.00 | \$ 9,083.30 |

JANUARY 1, 1933 TO DECEMBER 31, 1933

In August, 1933, an account was opened with the State Comptroller and state Treasurer called "Taylor County Health Unit Fund" into which was deposited and disbursements made from contributions from Rockefeller Foundation. The plan was to handle all contributions through this fund, the Board of Health acting as agent. However, the Unit was discontinued by action of the Taylor County Commissioners in August, 1933.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Receipts from Rockefeller Foundation Deposited to Taylor County Health Unit: | \$ 375.00 |
| Disbursements: | 312.50 |
| Balance with State Comptroller, returnable to Rockefeller Foundation | \$ 62.50 |

The following is a consolidated report of all Agencies contributing:

| Salaries, Travel Expenses & Contingent Fund | Total Paid To The Unit | Budget 1st. 3 Months | Budget 2nd. 3 Months | Budget July & August | Budget For Sept. | Average Budget For Period |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| State Board of Health | \$1,549.94 | \$ 625.00 | \$ 575.00 | \$ 416.67 | \$ | \$ 1,616.67 |
| U. S. Public Health Service | 866.66 | 500.00 | 425.03 | | | 925.03 |
| Taylor County | 2,860.09 | 1,125.00 | 1,125.31 | 666.67 | | 2,916.98 |
| Rockefeller Foundation | 312.50 | | | 250.00 | 125.00 | 375.00 |
| | \$5,589.19 | \$ 2,250.00 | \$ 2,125.34 | \$ 1,333.34 | \$ 125.00 | \$ 5,833.68 |

Jacksonville, Florida
January 1, 1934

Dr. Henry Hanson
State Health Officer
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Doctor Hanson:

The following three financial reports are for TAYLOR COUNTY HEALTH UNIT, LEON COUNTY HEALTH UNIT and ESCAMBIA COUNTY HEALTH UNIT.

There have been no published consolidated financial reports before of all agencies contributing to the support and welfare of these units, so I have included statements for the calendar year 1932 as well as for 1933.

Payments made to the Taylor County Health Unit were all made direct to the personnel and contingent fund of the Unit until August, 1933, when an account was opened with the State Comptroller called "Taylor County Health Unit" fund, into which were deposited moneys contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation. But, as this Unit was discontinued shortly thereafter, this account will be closed out.

Several sources of income to the Leon County Health Unit have been handled through the Leon County Health Unit fund with the Comptroller, as shown by the report for such receipts and disbursements, and a separate statement is given listing all agencies contributing, either through the Health Unit fund or direct to staff of the Unit and Miscellaneous expenses set up in their budget under Contingent Fund.

The only moneys deposited into the Escambia County Health Unit fund so far have been those from the Rockefeller Foundation, but the ultimate plan is that all funds contributed to this Unit and all other units are to be deposited with the State Treasurer and disbursed through the office of the State Comptroller, the Board of Health acting as disbursing agent, under provisions of Acts of 1931, Chapter 14906. As it is, the figures given for contributions to the units are those which have been reported in by directors of the units who have gathered them from the various agencies participating.

If all moneys donated to the units were disbursed through these special accounts, which was the intent of the Health Unit bill which became a law, it would enable the Board of Health to keep a more systematic and expeditious accounting on the financial operations of the units, and it is hoped that before long this will be accomplished.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd) G. Wilson Baltzell
Auditor

TAYLOR COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

JANUARY 1, 1932 TO DECEMBER 31, 1932

Funds were provided during the year by the Board of Health, United States Public Health Service and Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County.

The following is a consolidated report of Contributions made to the Unit by all Agencies and Budgets for the period.

| Salaries, Travel Expense & Contingent Fund | Total Paid To The Units | Budget 1st. 6 Months | Budget Next 2 Months | Budget Next 4 Months | Average Budget For Year |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| State Board of Health | \$ 1,666.73 | \$ 500.00 | \$ 416.67 | \$ 833.33 | \$1,750.00 |
| U. S. Pub. Health Service | 2,805.49 | 1,833.30 | 333.33 | 666.67 | 2,833.30 |
| Taylor County | 4,832.71 | 2,250.00 | 750.00 | 1,500.00 | 4,500.00 |
| | \$ 9,304.93 | \$ 4,583.30 | \$1,500.00 | \$3,000.00 | \$9,083.30 |

JANUARY 1, 1933 TO DECEMBER 31, 1933

In August, 1933, an account was opened with the State Comptroller and state Treasurer called "Taylor County Health Unit Fund" into which was deposited and disbursements made from contributions from Rockefeller Foundation. The plan was to handle all contributions through this fund, the Board of Health acting as agent. However, the Unit was discontinued by action of the Taylor County Commissioners in August, 1933.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Receipts from Rockefeller Foundation Deposited to Taylor County Health Unit: | \$ 375.00 |
| Disbursements: | 312.50 |
| Balance with State Comptroller, returnable to Rockefeller Foundation | \$ 62.50 |

The following is a consolidated report of all Agencies contributing:

| Salaries, Travel Expenses & Contingent Fund | Total Paid To The Unit | Budget 1st. 3 Months | Budget 2nd. 3 Months | Budget July & August | Budget For Sept. | Average Budget For Period |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| State Board of Health | \$1,549.94 | \$ 625.00 | \$ 575.00 | \$ 416.67 | | \$ 1,616.67 |
| U. S. Public Health Service | 866.66 | 500.00 | 425.03 | | | 925.03 |
| Taylor County | 2,860.09 | 1,125.00 | 1,125.31 | 666.67 | | 2,916.98 |
| Rockefeller Foundation | 312.50 | | | 250.00 | 125.00 | 375.00 |
| | \$5,589.19 | \$ 2,250.00 | \$2,125.34 | \$1,333.34 | \$125.00 | \$ 5,833.68 |

LEON COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

- 1932 -

(Funds were provided during the year by the State Board of Health, Leon County Commissioners, City of Tallahassee, U. S. Public Health Service, Rockefeller Foundation, Rosenwald Fund, Florida Power Corporation and others.)

This statement only includes moneys deposited with the State Treasurer by Leon County Commissioners, Board of Education, Florida Power Corporation, Rockefeller Foundation, and disbursed through the office of State Comptroller; the State Board of Health acting as disbursing agent under provisions of Laws of Florida, 1931, Chapter No. 14906.

Receipts & Disbursements through State Comptroller, Board of Health acting as Agent.

JANUARY 1, 1932 TO DECEMBER 31, 1932

Receipts:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Leon County -- Taxes | \$ 2,444.41 | |
| Leon County -- Board of Education | 300.00 | |
| Leon County -- For colored nurse | 250.00 | |
| | <u>2,994.41</u> | |
| Florida Power Corporation | 500.00 | |
| | | \$ 3,494.41 |

Disbursements through Leon County Health Unit Fund:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Part salaries and traveling expenses | \$ 3,134.91 | |
| Postage, Supplies and Miscellaneous | 356.50 | |
| Balance with State Comptroller | | <u>3,491.41</u> |
| | | \$ 3.00 |

The above statement represents only moneys deposited with the State Treasurer and disbursed through office of State Comptroller. A consolidated report of all agencies contributing to the functions of the Unit, whether through the Health Unit Fund or direct to activities of the Unit follows on next page.

*State Board of Health includes contribution of Rosenwald Funds towards salary and expenses of colored nurse \$187.50

The total amount of Disbursements for the year as shown above were which includes a small part of salary of Sanitary Inspector for Malaria Control Studies paid by the Rockefeller Foundation, but as this was not a prescribed function of the Leon County Health Unit, it should be deducted from Disbursements \$ 150.00 Actual amount paid for activities of the Unit \$ 18,385.80

\$ 18,535.80

| DISBURSEMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNIT -- ALL AGENCIES: | | | RELATION TO BUDGET | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Classification | Total Payments To Unit | Budget 1st. 6 Months | Budget Revised For 3rd. Quarter | Budget Revised For 4th. Quarter | Average Budget For Year |
| | | | | | |
| Contributors: | | | | | |
| State Board of Health, Salaries & Travel: | \$ 2,654.22* | \$ 1,066.68 | \$ 812.50 | \$ 812.50 | \$ 2,691.68 |
| U. S. Public Health Service, Salaries & Travel: | 4,031.20 | 2,833.32 | 573.00 | 625.00 | 4,031.32 |
| City of Tallahassee: Salaries | 7,944.82 | 4,300.00 | 2,048.50 | 2,103.50 | 6,452.00 |
| Contingent | 414.15 | 200.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 250.00 |
| | 3,491.41 | 1,500.00 | 900.00 | 900.00 | 3,300.00 |
| Leon County (and other agencies as named on foregoing page.) | <u>\$18,535.80</u> | <u>\$ 9,900.00</u> | <u>\$ 4,359.00</u> | <u>\$ 4,466.00</u> | <u>\$18,725.00</u> |

JANUARY 1, 1933 TO DECEMBER 31, 1933

Leon County:

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ \$ \end{array}$$

3.00

$$\begin{array}{r} 6,152.48 \\ \hline \$ 6,155.48 \end{array}$$

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Part Salaries and Travel Expense | \$ 5,399.89 |
| Postage, Supplies Equipment & | |
| Miscellaneous | <u>302.33</u> |

The above statement represents only moneys deposited with the State Treasurer and disbursed through office of the State Comptroller. A consolidated report of all agencies contributing to the functions of the Unit, whether through the Health Unit Fund or direct to activities of the Unit follows on next page.

*The Rockefeller Foundation contributed \$1,500.00 during the 12 month period, but \$375.00 was disbursed through the State Board of Health funds, proper, before being deposited and disbursed through the Leon County Health Unit Fund. Although the salary funds for this representative were handled through the Leon County Health Unit Fund, his activities were not part of the regular functions of the Unit, and were not contemplated by the budget for the Unit.

DISBURSEMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNIT - ALL AGENCIES AND RELATION TO BUDGET

JANUARY 1, 1933 TO DECEMBER 31, 1933

| Contributors | Total Payments No Unit | Budget 1st. 3 Months | Budget 2nd. 3 Months | Budget Last 6 Months | Average Yearly Budget |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| State Board of Health | \$ 2,420.82 | 625.00 | 718.25 | \$ 1,150.00 | \$ 2,493.25 |
| U. S. Public Health Ser- vice | 1,083.25 | 625.00 | 531.25 | | 1,156.25 |
| City of Tallahassee | 6,916.76 | 1,983.50 | 1,908.50 | 3,580.50 | 7,472.50 |
| Leon County Health Unit* | 4,577.22** | 948.75 | 948.75 | 2,630.00 | 4,527.50 |
| | \$14,998.05. | \$ 4,182.25 | \$ 4,106.75 | \$ 7,360.50 | \$15,649.50 |
| *The budget for Leon County Health Unit comprises the following: | | | | | |
| Leon County and Board of Education | | | | \$ 3,427.50 | |
| Rockefeller Foundation | | | | 350.00 | |
| Florida Power Company | | | | 500.00 | |
| Rosenwald Fund | | | | 250.00 | |
| | | | | \$ 4,527.50 | |

*The budget for Leon County Health Unit comprises the following:

**Disbursements of \$ 4,577.22 for Leon County Health Unit do not include salary paid Inspector for Malaria Control Studies, contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation. \$ 1,125.00 of which passed through the Leon County Health Unit Fund, for disbursement purposes, although his activities were associated with the Unit.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

JANUARY 1, 1932 TO DECEMBER 31, 1933

Funds were provided during the year by the State Board of Health, United States Public Health Service, Board of County Commissioners and City of Pensacola.

The following is a consolidated report of Contributions made to the Unit by all Agencies and Budgets for the Period:

| | Total Paid to Unit | Budget March - June | Budget July - Sept. | Budget Oct. - Dec. | Average Budget For Year |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Salaries, Travel Expense and Contingent Fund: | | | | | |
| State Board of Health | \$ 1,988.00 | \$ 833.34 | \$ 625.00 | \$ 625.00 | \$ 2,083.34 |
| U.S. Public Health Service | 2,031.15 | 833.33 | 625.00 | 625.00 | 2,083.33 |
| Escambia County | 3,366.77 | 2,316.67 | 1,147.51 | 1,012.50 | 4,476.68 |
| City of Pensacola | 6,453.06 | 4,153.33 | 1,977.49 | 2,118.72 | 8,249.54 |
| | <u>13,838.98</u> | <u>8,136.67</u> | <u>4,375.00</u> | <u>4,331.22</u> | <u>16,892.89</u> |

JANUARY 1, 1933 TO DECEMBER 31, 1933

In August, 1933, an account was opened with the State Comptroller and State Treasurer called "Escambia County Health Unit Fund" into which was deposited and disbursements made from contributions from Rockefeller Foundation. The ultimate plan is to have all contributions handled through this fund, the Board of Health acting as Disbursing Agent, under provisions of Acts of 1931, Chapter 14906:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Receipts from Rockefeller Foundation Deposited to Escambia County Health Unit | \$ 900.00 |
| Disbursements from Fund | <u>900.00</u> |
| | No Balance |

The following is a consolidated report of Contributions made to the Unit by all Agencies and Budgets for the Period:

| | Total Paid to Unit | Budget Jan. & Feb. | Budget March - June | Budget July - December | Average Budget For Year |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Salaries, Travel Expense and Con- tingent Fund | | | | | |
| State Board of Health | \$ 1,745.84 | \$ 416.66 | \$ 666.67 | \$ 600.00 | \$ 1,683.33 |
| U.S. Public Health Service | 1,083.26 | 416.66 | 833.32 | | 1,249.98 |
| Escambia County | 3,576.90 | 675.00 | 1,203.33 | 1,880.00 | 3,758.33 |
| City of Pensacola | 8,718.20 | 1,412.48 | 2,765.00 | 4,925.00 | 9,102.48 |
| Rockefeller Foundation | 900.00 | | | 900.00 | 900.00 |
| | <u>\$16,024.20</u> | <u>\$ 2,920.80</u> | <u>\$ 5,468.32</u> | <u>\$ 8,305.00</u> | <u>\$16,694.12</u> |

Dr. Henry Hanson, State Health Officer
Florida State Board of Health
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Doctor Hanson:

I submit herewith report of the State Board of Health Library for the year 1933: -

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Books in the Library | 2551 |
| Books catalogued during 1933 | 884 |
| Bound periodicals in the Library | 1003 |
| Periodicals bound during 1933 | 253 |
| Pamphlets, reprints, etc. in the Library | 3752 |
| Pamphlets, reprints, etc. added during 1933 | 1876 |
| Books bound during 1933 | 4 |
| Gifts (periodicals unbound) | 1800 |
| Gifts (books) | 352 |
| Letters of inquiry addressed to Library | 146 |
| Letters referred to Library | 166 |
| Books loaned (other than to State Board of Health) | 109 |
| Pamphlets, reprints, etc. loaned (other than State Board of Health) | 475 |

In this second year since the re-establishment of the Library the book collection has been completely catalogued. The classification system used is the Library of Congress system. This is the classification used by the U. S. Public Health Service in the Surgeon General's Library and is one that lends itself well to a special collection such as we have here. The pamphlets and reprints of medical and public health articles are also classified and listed by subject and author. The cataloguing and classifying of books and pamphlets means that every book and every pamphlet in the Library is instantly available for reference. For the State Board of Health personnel and for all in the State who are interested in medicine and public health this is a very necessary procedure.

One of the most important accomplishments of this past year has been the binding of our periodical collection. We had some three thousand unbound magazines on our shelves at the beginning of the year. These have been bound, with their annual index, as we have been able to obtain missing numbers and complete the volumes. Doctors throughout the State have shown their interest in the Library by giving us files of medical periodicals. The Florida Medical Association gave the Library approximately 1500 unbound periodicals which had been sent to the Association in exchange for their own Journal. These consisted for the most part, of Journals of other State medical societies. I believe it is the intention of the Florida Medical Association to continue to give us these exchange Journals as they are issued. Those which have been given this year have been bound, and we will continue to bind each volume as we get them. This constitutes a most valuable reference collection, and is of course available to any doctor in Florida. The Library subscribes to the Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus, and we have the second and third series of the Surgeon General's Index to medical literature.

The pamphlet and reprint file, which now numbers approximately 4000, contains for the most part, current information on medical and public health subjects. This file takes care of the large amount of material which is issued currently,

the value of which is lost if not listed and filed in some order. This constitutes one of the most useful parts of the Library collection and is referred to constantly.

We have also a file of current reports from every State Health Department which publishes them, and from many municipal health departments. These, together with the Public Health Reports and other material from the U. S. Public Health Service are used widely by the State Board of Health staff.

We have received many books and periodicals as gifts during the year. These have come in the main from doctors of the State, and from others interested in public health work. The Rockefeller Foundation, the U. S. Public Health Service, Bellevue Hospital Library, and others have also given the Library many valuable publications. As the Library grows, we hope to obtain much more material this way.

The Library has been in existence two years now, and we feel that it has proved its value. It is used extensively every day by the State Board of Health personnel. It has been of use to lay groups throughout the State. Lists and material on such subjects as child health, social hygiene, tuberculosis prevention, malaria prevention, etc. have been sent on request to members of Parent-Teachers organizations, social welfare groups, nurses, public libraries, rural schools, etc. The doctors of Florida have used the facilities of the Library considerably. We have not advertised the fact that we have a Library extensively, preferring to let its usefulness grow as its efficiency increased, but the response to such a service has been most encouraging. Each month the number of requests for information and material grows larger, clearly proving the need for such a center where public health information may be obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Elizabeth Bohnenberger,
Librarian.

DIVISION OF DRUG INSPECTION

Dr. Henry Hanson, State Health Officer
Florida State Board of Health
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Doctor Hanson:

The following is a yearly report of the Division of Drug Inspection for the year 1933.

I am pleased to report that I have secured one hundred percent cooperation from Mr. Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, Washington, D. C. and his District Supervisor, Mr. T. E. Middlebrooks, Post Office Building, Jacksonville, Florida, as well as each and every narcotic agent working under Mr. Middlebrooks.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Open inspections | 1554 |
| Stores registered with State Board of Health during 1933..... | 573 |
| Number of violations corrected where no legal action necessary | 90 |
| Number of convictions practicing pharmacy without license..... | 12 |
| Number of court cases for practicing pharmacy which resulted in an acquittal..... | 2 |
| Number of pharmacy cases pending in criminal court..... | 6 |

State Uniform Narcotic Drug Act Violations and Action taken. Criminal Investigation.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of violators of narcotic law which have been brought to trial.... | 15 |
| Number of convictions in court | 14 |
| Number of narcotic cases which resulted in an acquittal..... | 1 |
| Number of narcotic cases pending in court..... | 4 |
| Number of addicts committed to State Hospital for treatment | 3 |
| Number of narcotic licenses issued to druggists..... | 737 |

The above report of the enforcement of the State Uniform Narcotic Drug Act is for six months since this law was passed by the last Legislature. This department was, I would say, two months preparing necessary forms and general clerical work connected with this law, therefore, the above report would cover about four months field work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. H. Doss,
Chief Inspector.

DIVISION OF MALARIA RESEARCH

1. Anopheline mosquitoes:

The original quadrimaculatus colony continues to flourish. It is now slightly over two years old. The current imagines are approximately the twenty-fourth generation removed from the wild stock by which the colony was established. No deterioration is apparent.

A second insectary was build during the year. In the summer period an effort was made to establish in it a colony of the inland variety of crucians. Although several hundred reared imagines were released in the interior, only a very limited amount of oviposition was secured, insufficient to maintain the requisite density of adults. The trial was discontinued with the approach of cold weather, and punctipennis substituted. Several hundred reared imagines were released in the interior. After a period of several weeks delay abundant oviposition has been secured. The present outlook indicates the successful establishment of a colony of this species.

A comparison of the susceptibility of quadrimaculatus and the inland variety of crucians to three species of human malaria parasites was made. Quadrimaculatus was found to be definitely more susceptible than crucians to infection by P. vivax and P. falciparum, while crucians was definitely insusceptible to P. malariae. Thus higher susceptibility on the part of quadrimaculatus to the malaria parasites, is a circumstance of importance in understanding its role in the propagation of malaria.

It was found that mosquitoes harboring P. vivax in their salivary glands are most effective for inoculation purposes in the second ten day period after the termination of the extrinsic incubation period, and that thereafter their effectiveness progressively diminishes. Inoculation trials made with mosquitoes in which gland infection was more than 50 days old have been negative, despite demonstrable sporozoites in their glands. Depletion and degeneration of the sporozoites appear to be responsible for the loss of infectiousness.

The routine therapeutic inoculations of neuro-syphilitic patients at the Florida State Hospital have permitted the prosecution of several studies. These may be noticed as follows:

2. Tertian Malaria:

Of 103 primary inoculations of white patients, 16 or 15.5 percent failed to take. The re-inoculation of 12 of these failures were later attempted with successful results in each case. These results indicate a high degree of susceptibility among whites to tertian malaria. Failure of an inoculation to take is probably most commonly attributable to deficiencies of the parasites in the mosquito employed rather than to resistance on the part of the patient.

Attention has been called to the fact that a patient inoculated with one strain acquires a tolerance to re-inoculation by the same strain, but is still susceptible to re-inoculation by other strains. He develops a homologous but not a heterologous tolerance. However evidence appears to be accumulating to indicate that some heterologous tolerance is actually acquired. While the patient can be successfully inoculated with another strain, the resulting attack is usually of shorter duration and less severe than the first.

This appears to have an important bearing on the character of the malaria attacks that are induced. Dr. Muench has analyzed the records of 26 patients for whom fairly complete data regarding previous residence and prior experience with malaria, were available. He found that the patients with a malaria history tended to have milder attacks as judged by (a) a lower height of fever, (b) lower proportionate hemoglobin reduction and (c) longer incubation period, than the patients without such histories. Furthermore, the same differences are discernable between the attacks observed in patients originating in the south, as compared with those coming from the northern states.

Studies have been made on the route of inoculation and the earliest appearance of the parasites in the circulation following inoculation. A mosquito that successfully feeds inoculates sporozoites directly into the blood vessel she has pierced. On the other hand, it appears that sporozoites which have been introduced into the subcutaneous tissues during an unsuccessful feeding can make their way to a blood vessel. The blood of a patient who had a ten day incubation period was not demonstrated to be infectious until two days before the parasites were detected microscopically. This suggests the existence of an unrecognized phase in the life history of the parasites.

3. Estivo-autumnal malaria:

The tolerance which most negroes exhibit to vivax practically excludes negroes from enjoying the benefits of malaria therapy when this parasite is employed. In order to treat the patients of the negro race the employment of P. falciparum has been introduced. To date sufficient experience has been had to indicate that by closely following the evolution of the infection so as to give small interrupting doses of quinine when necessary, this parasite may be safely employed. It has been found that the employment of one or more ten grain doses given whenever the patient's temperature attains 104° F. will restrain the tendency of the infection to overwhelm the patient and transform the temperature from an ascending remittent, to an intermittent. The number of occasions when quinine must be so employed, varies with different strains of the parasite.

Experience with estivo-autumnal malaria has revealed that a patient on recovery possesses a well defined tolerance to re-inoculation with the strain which produced the original attack, but not to a different strain.

References.

- 1) Boyd, Mark F., and Stratman-Thomas, W. K., Studies on Benign Tertian Malaria 5. On the susceptibility of Caucasians. Am. Jour. Hyg. (In press)
- 2) Boyd, Mark F., and Stratman-Thomas, W. K., On the duration of infectiousness in anophelines harboring Plasmodium Vivax. Am. Jour. Hyg. (In press)
- 3) Boyd, Mark F., and Stratman-Thomas, W. K., The Comparative susceptibility of Anopheles quadrimaculatus, Say, and of Anopheles Crucians, Wied. (inland variety) to the parasites of human malaria. Am. Jour. Hyg. (In press)

MALARIA CONTROL STUDIES

Activities in malaria control studies were continued during 1933 under Surgeon T. H. D. Griffiths, U. S. Public Health Service in cooperation with the State Board of Health. After completing blood indexes in the rural schools of eight counties in the fall of 1932 and spring of 1933, it was decided to select Citrus County, representing an average malaria infection rate, as the first county in the state where a county-wide program of control would be inaugurated. It was planned to make further studies of Anopheles production, areas involved, housing conditions, feasibility of drainage, screening of houses, the application of Paris green to important breeding areas, plans for securing treatment of infected persons, etc., after which a program most suitable for malaria control was to be inaugurated. Prevailing economic conditions became so acute that most of the contemplated work had to be abandoned. However, with such funds as were available, a limited survey was carried on for about three months in the summer of 1933, and Atabrine therapy was applied to two groups of population. Even this was curtailed when the C.W.A. program of employment was inaugurated in November, necessitating the discontinuance of all regular activities in malaria control. It is hoped that when the present emergency is past, we can enter upon a permanent plan of malaria control in all of the counties where malaria is a serious problem.

The blood index taken in the rural schools in 10 counties of Florida up to the present is shown below, with the number of rural school children whose blood was examined, and the relative rates.

MALARIA INDEX

Rate in Rural Schools, Eight Counties, 1932 to 1934.

| COUNTY | No. Ex'md. | Rate |
|-----------|------------|--------------|
| BRADFORD | 1643 | 1.9 |
| CITRUS | 1015 | 5.8 |
| DIXIE | 899 | 4.5 |
| FLAGLER | 473 | 2.3 |
| GILCHRIST | 781 | 2.4 |
| LEON | 655 | 9.5 |
| LEVY | 2249 | 9.4 |
| MILISON | 648 | 9.3 |
| SUWANNEE | 1858 | 6.6 |
| TAYLOR | 1520 | 3.7 |
| Total | 11745 | Av. Rate 5.8 |

In connection with the Federal malaria control project in the state (C.W.A.), the following Bulletin was prepared and made available for the use of personnel engaged in malaria control drainage. This work was primarily for employment of labor, had to be started on short notice with little or no time for careful surveys. Experienced personnel was not immediately available, and the issuance of this Bulletin was intended to readily familiarize these workers with essentials of the main subject before them.

Bulletin

What is Malaria?

1. Malaria, also known as "chills and fever", bilious fever, swamp fever, etc., is a disease of man occurring in hot and warm countries. The symptoms of this disease are due to the development of small animal parasites which feed on the infected person's blood, turn loose toxin, or "poison", in the blood, and rapidly destroy the red blood cells.

How You Get It

2. There are only two ways by which malaria may be introduced into a person's blood: (a) by injecting blood from a malaria patient into a person's system, and (b) by the bite of a certain kind of mosquito which has previously (about 12 days before) bitten a person who had malaria parasites in his or her blood. In other words, the "malaria mosquito" (Anopheles) gets her malaria from a "malaria man" and about 12 days later gives malaria to persons whom she bites. In nature man gets malaria in no other way.

How Prevented

3. To prevent malaria it is only necessary to keep Anopheles (malaria mosquitoes) away from man. This may be done by preventing mosquitoes from developing, or by thoroughly screening houses, and the people staying behind screens from dusk to sunrise. (Malaria mosquitoes are active at night.)

Kinds of Mosquitoes

4. In the entire world there are more than 500 different kinds, or species, of mosquitoes, and less than a hundred different kinds of Anopheles, or malaria mosquitoes. In the Western Hemisphere there are about 50 species of Anopheles, but in the Southeastern United States there is only one Anopheles largely responsible for malaria. This is Anopheles quadrimaculatus, the mosquito with four small dark spots on the wings. Anopheles that we have are:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</u> | <u>Anopheles atropos</u> |
| <u>Anopheles crucians</u> | <u>Anopheles welkeri</u> |
| <u>Anopheles punctipennis</u> | <u>Anopheles barberi</u> |

Where Anopheles Are Raised

5. Our principal malaria mosquito - Anopheles quadrimaculatus - like all other mosquitoes, develops in water. The favorite places are fresh water (not salty) ponds, lakes, ponded swamps, and the like. Of no practical importance in malaria control are artificial containers like water barrels, tin cans, house gutters and such. The Anopheles lay their eggs - hundreds at a time - on the surface of the water in ponds and pools, which is covered with vegetation or collections of "flotage" (leaves, small sticks, broken up weeds, grass stems and the like). The Anopheles eggs hatch into larvae (wiggle-tails) on the water surface, and the larvae wiggle about and feed in the vegetation and flotage (trash) for about 7 to 10 days, when they change to pupae, or "tumblers." They remain as pupae about 2 days, just tumbling about (pupae do not eat), and then the back of the pupa splits and the full grown mosquito crawls out. After about one day, when the wings are dry, the mosquito's body is hardened and she becomes hundry, the female mosquito flies away in search of her best food - blood of a warm-blooded animal. She has no malaria as she comes from the water. She gets malaria only by biting and getting blood from a person who has malaria. (You will note that the mosquito is referred to as "she". Only the female mosquito bites; the males get their food from plant and fruit juices.)

Drainage to Eliminate Anopheles Production

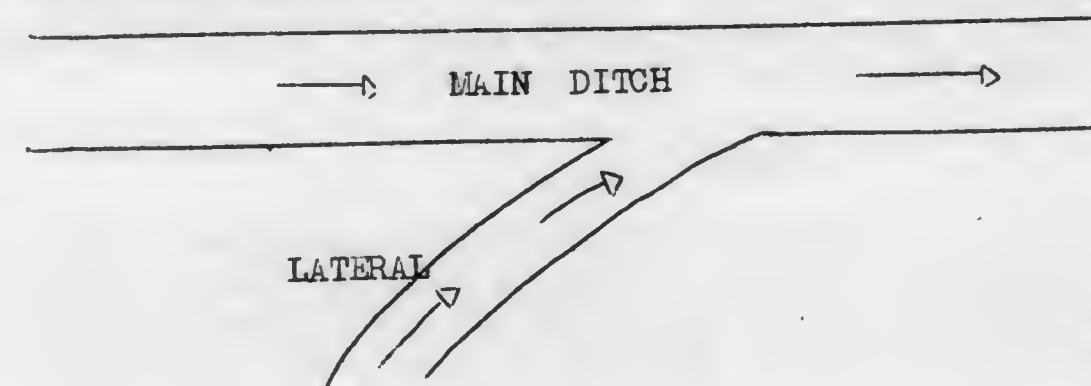
1. Drainage to eliminate, or get rid of, water in which Anopheles mosquitoes (malaria-carrying mosquitoes) produce may not necessarily be good agricultural drainage, and good agricultural drainage may, under some circumstances, create, or make worse, mosquito conditions. As an example of the latter, wide drainage ditches, or canals, may be so constructed with flat grade, wide bottoms and improper curves or angles, so that at low-water stage there remains in the canals or ditches a series of quiet pools in which vegetation grows and flotage (finely divided sticks, twigs, grass stems, leaves and the like) occurs and forms ideal resting and feeding places for Anopheles larvae (wiggle-tails). Such places so created by bad drainage (although, perhaps, good drainage agriculturally) may have drained a wooded swamp of shallow, foul water, which in its original condition produced few or no Anopheles mosquitoes. By the improper construction of the canals and ditches ideal pools of water of varying depth, width and length are created for mosquito production. In anti-malaria (anti-Anopheles) drainage, two purposes are kept in mind - removal of pools and ponds from the surface of the ground and the avoidance of quiet or still water in the drains.

Cleaning Ponds and Re-Channeling Streams

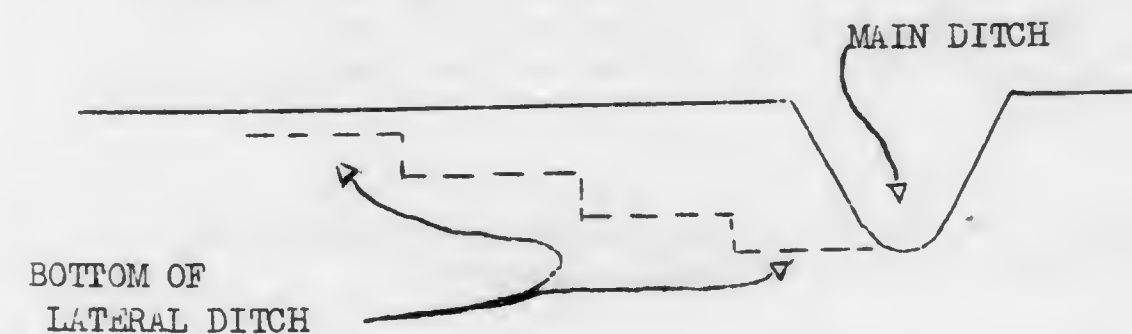
2. As malaria-carrying mosquitoes produce mainly in quiet waters, such as lakes, ponds, pools and sluggish streams, these are the important places to be drained, cleaned, re-channeled or trained. If, on account of high cost, or otherwise, lakes and ponds can't be drained, cleaning of vegetation and flotage, or the application of larvicides will be necessary, provided these places produce mosquitoes of malaria importance. Sluggish streams should be straightened, banks made smoother, obstructions removed and bottom grade corrected, in order to establish a current in the stream. A fair current at low-water stage will prevent the production of Anopheles quadrimaculatus.

Open Ditches

3. Having determined upon the drainage of an area, a line of levels should be run, right-of-way cleared, grade stakes set and a line should be stretched along the course for the laborers to follow. In all instances ditches should be as straight as possible from the outlet to the upper end of the system. "A drainage system is no better than its outlet." Main ditches, or canals, should be installed first and allow sufficient time to elapse before constructing the lateral ditches. In this way, usually, fewer lateral ditches will be indicated than before the main ditch has time to drain such water areas as it will. If the ditch is constructed in dry season, it may be advisable to wait for a rainy season to indicate location of additional lateral drains. Care should be always taken to have lateral, or branch, ditches enter the main ditch headed down stream at an acute angle or gentle curve, so that the flow will take place with that of the main channel and not across it.

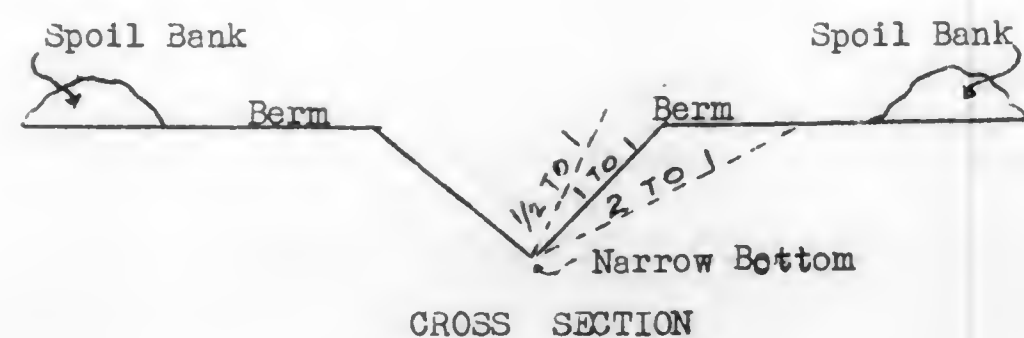


When the flow line in the main ditch is a great deal lower than the entering lateral ditch it may be advisable to step down the last 10 feet or more of the lateral ditch so as to prevent spilling into the main ditch with destructive effect. Do it thus:



Slopes of ditch banks will be cut according to soil formation. In the average soil a slope of 45 degrees, or 1 to 1 slope, will be correct. In sandy or gravelly formation a $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, or even 2 to 1 slope may be required. In clay a $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 slope, or even a nearly vertical bank will stand. On hill-sides the upper side of the ditch should be made flatter than the lower. In all ditch construction the weight of the spoil banks should be away from the edge of the ditch. In other words a "Berm" should be left between the edge of the ditch bank and the spoil banks. Openings should be made at intervals through spoil banks to prevent impounding water behind them. In such locations where it can be done, the dirt removed from the ditch should be spread out evenly away from the ditch, or used to fill pools or low areas nearby. When this is not practical, on account of expense or otherwise, spoil banks will be made as described herein. Ordinarily the berm should be about two feet wide.

Do it thus:



In placing culverts under roads, it is a rather common practice of engineers to set culverts at greater elevation than the bottom of the ditch. This is done so the culvert will better flush out at storm water stage. This practice too often results in the impounding (ponding) of water in the ditch at the upper end of the culvert and such pool may become an ideal producing area for *Anopheles* mosquitoes. Generally, the grade should be increased for the length of the culvert, but the mouth of the culvert should be set low enough to empty the ditch at low-water stage.

Summary

1. Efficient "malaria drainage" may differ from "agricultural drainage". The former requires that pools or ponds be removed from the ground surface and that canals and ditches be either emptied at low water stage or that current be maintained at all stages of the water; the latter (agricultural drainage) may require, in addition, a decided lowering of the water table (ground-water level).
2. Open ditches should be carefully located, cut to proper grade, sides sloped from 2 to 1 (in sand or gravel) to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, or less (in stiff clay), bottoms narrowed, laterals entering at an acute angle, or curve, headed down stream; spoil banks located back from the edge of ditch and a berm of about two feet provided between the edge of bank and the spoil bank; culverts should have increased grade and be set low enough to empty the ditch at low-water stage.

The foregoing covers, in brief, the requirements in hand-ditching; machine and dynamite ditching require additional procedure.

3. Malaria is a disease resulting from the development and action of malaria parasites in the blood of man.
4. Malaria parasites are injected into man by a mosquito which has malaria that it got from a person who had malaria infection.
5. Malaria is prevented by keeping malaria mosquitoes from biting man.
6. There are over 500 different kinds of mosquitoes, but less than a hundred kinds of *Anopheles* ("malaria mosquitoes"). We have six species of *Anopheles* in the Southeastern part of the United States, but *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* is the important carrier of malaria.
7. *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* is essentially a pond breeder. The female bites (the male does not), gets malaria herself and carries the disease to persons she bites after about 12 days from the time she (the *Anopheles*) first got her "meal" of malaria blood.

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY

by

W. V. King, Senior Entomologist
U.S. Bureau of Entomology

With headquarters in Orlando, the investigation of mosquitoes and other insects affecting man and animals have been continued during 1933. The work of the station in Florida during the year may be briefly summarized under the following headings:

General Mosquito Survey of State: Records of the distribution, seasonal occurrence and economic importance of the various species of mosquitoes are being compiled from collections made by members of the Bureau Staff, by the State Board of Health and from other sources. During the year, several new distributional records of some interest were obtained for the central part of the state. *Anopheles punctipennis* was obtained during the winter and spring near Rock Creek Springs in the northwestern part of Orange County, and larvae were taken in association with our other two common anopheline species, *A. quadrimaculatus* and *A. crucians*; *Aedes mitchellae*, previously reported only from the northern part of the state, was identified for the first time from collections made in Orlando; *Culex nigripalpus*, previously recorded only from the southern part of the state, was found to be fairly common in Orange County and appears to be more abundant in this area than *C. salinarius*, the species that it closely resembles; *Anopheles atropis* was collected in a mangrove marsh near Ft. Pierce, St. Lucie County; *Mansonia titillans*, a tropical species and previously known, in Florida, only from the region south of Lake Okeechobee, was taken in some abundance on water lettuce plants (*Pistia*) along the St. Johns River in Brevard County. This is apparently the most northern record of its occurrence.

Anopheline Mosquitoes: In the cypress swamps of Orange and adjoining counties, *Anopheles crucians* is by far the predominant species and in this habitat is frequently taken in "pure culture." Along the edge of Lake Apopka and in other overgrown lakes, larvae of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* are usually taken with those of *crucians* but nearly always in smaller numbers, and collections of adults in the vicinity of Zellwood and Lake Apopka during the past two years have always shown a great preponderance of *crucians*. Light trap collections made one night per week near the large marsh area on Lake Apopka during the period from July 8 to November 25, 1932 gave a total of 10,644 *crucians* and 126 *quadrimaculatus*. Of the *crucians* taken, 6,755 were females. The largest single collection for both species was recorded for the night of September 2 when 21 *quadrimaculatus* (all females) and 2,482 *crucians* were obtained. On this occasion, 1,794 of the latter were females. From weekly light trap collections obtained at Zellwood, Florida, from March to December, 1933 (with the exception of the month of July), the largest number of both species were taken on the night of August 27 with totals of 32 *quadrimaculatus* and 179 *crucians*. The much smaller maximum in 1933 is attributable to the difference in location of the trap since miscellaneous collections at the edge of the Apopka marsh again gave very large numbers of *crucians*, equalling the largest in 1932.

Collections in several shelters at Rock Creek Springs beginning in January, 1933, however, gave a majority of *quadrimaculatus*, in the proportion of about 2 to 1. Since these collections are of some interest as showing the seasonal occurrence of the three species of *Anopheles* in this particular area, they are shown by dates in the following table:

Daytime collections of adult *Anopheles* from shelters at Rock Springs,
Orange County, Florida - 1933

| Date 1933 | <u>quadrimaculatus</u> | | <u>crucians</u> | | <u>punctipennis</u> | |
|--------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| January 16 | 8 | 35 | 29 | 36 | 1 | 8 |
| " 17 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 5 |
| " 28 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 5 |
| February 25 | 24 | 143 | 55 | 88 | 6 | 60 |
| March 30 | 53 | 24 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 4 |
| April 21 | 4 | 221 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| May 22 | 33 | 59 | 17 | 30 | 1 | 0 |
| June 19 | 33 | 63 | 25 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| July 22 | 1 | 35 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 1 |
| August 24 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| September 18 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| October 26 | 5 | 19 | 9 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| November 28 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| December 20 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 191 | 651 | 195 | 280 | 27 | 86 |

In cooperation with the State Board of Health and for the most part in connection with the use of unemployment relief labor for drainage work, anopheline surveys were made at various points in central Florida, including the following localities: Markham, Elder Springs and a rural area on the St. Johns River in Seminole County; Wewahottee in Orange County; Fort Meade, Tavares, Umatilla, Groveland and Mount Dora. At Fort Meade, larvae of *A. quadrimaculatus* as well as *crucians* were found in abundance in growths of water hyacinth in water-filled phosphate pits and there appeared to be a definite relationship between this source of *Anopheles* production and the occurrence of cases of malaria as locally reported. Observations made at Wewahottee were also of some interest in view of the fact that a new turpentine camp with some 85 families had been put up here in the midst of a low swampy area and under conditions that would ordinarily be expected to result in an outbreak of malaria. With Mr. Eroughman, *Anopheles* collections about the camp were made on two occasions, and while *crucians* breeding was quite prolific, no specimens of *quadrimaculatus*, either adults or larvae, were obtained. Based on local, verbal reports, malaria has not as yet caused any trouble among the imported population.

Mansonia Mosquitoes: Studies of *M. perturbans*, principally in the vicinity of Lake Apopka, were begun by the Bureau in 1929, and two preliminary reports on its habits have been published by Mr. T. E. McNeel. This and other species of this genus have the unique habit, in the larval and pupal stages, of attaching themselves to the roots of aquatic plants and this habit makes the problem of their control with any of the ordinary larvicides unusually difficult. The larval period of development is greatly prolonged and in northern states, where *M. perturbans* occurs, it is thought to have but one annual generation, the adults emerging over a period of several weeks in early summer. In Florida, however, judging by the occurrence of two peaks in the seasonal abundance curve, there appears to be two annual broods or at least a partial second brood. During 1933

the first and highest peak occurred during the week of May 9, with a second much lower peak about the middle of August. Artificial rearing of this species has proven very difficult to carry through successfully, but during the past season the rearing experiments gave some results that were of interest in this connection. At the beginning of the season a series of water tight boxes were prepared with marsh soil and aquatic vegetation, to simulate natural conditions. The last of April these were stocked with newly hatched larvae obtained from eggs deposited by captured *Mansonia* females. By the first of August most of the larvae present appeared to have reached the 4th, or last, larval stage, and between August 11 and September 30 a number of adults emerged. Nevertheless, full grown larvae were still to be found in the tubs up to the end of the year, with no further emergence during the fall, and since the larvae appeared to be healthy they may be expected to emerge coincidentally with the natural appearance of adults in the spring. While these records prove that development may be completed within three and one half months, the indications are that only a part of the brood does so, the remainder lying over until the following year.

The principal host plant with which *M. perturbans* has been found associated in Florida is pickerel-weed (*Pontederia cordata*) but the larvae have also been taken from arrow-head (*Sagittaria*), yellow water lilies (*Nymphaea*), cattail (*Typha*) and, very rarely, on water lettuce (*Pistia*) and water hyacinth (*Piaropus*).

Methods of control of these mosquitoes have been studied under laboratory and field conditions and experiments were undertaken last season on the destruction of the host plants by cutting, using a Ziemsen aquatic saw. This saw consists of a narrow steel band less than a quarter inch wide and notched on both edges. With one or two men on each end to operate the saw, a wide swath can be cut by drawing the band back and forth with a sawing motion. For the experimental work, lengths of from 50 to 150 feet were tried and for certain types of plants, such as water lilies, gave quite satisfactory results. The density of *Pontederia* growths, however, and the conditions under which it usually occurs, proved to be very difficult to contend with and the results for the most part were not highly successful from the practical standpoint (that is in the matter of cost and efficiency) although breeding was entirely eliminated wherever the plants were cut beneath the water surfact.

Considerable experimental work has also been done with various chemical weed killers and chemical larvicides, and studies of this nature will be continued during the coming year.

Salt Marsh Mosquitoes: Miscellaneous surveys of salt marsh areas on the east coast were made during the summer in connection with the use of unemployment relief funds on mosquito control. In November, a Federal Pest Mosquito Control Project, under the general supervision of the Bureau of Entomology, was authorized by the Civil Works Administration, and an allotment of 1,000 men was provided for salt marsh ditching work in Florida. The State Health Officer was appointed State Director of the work and the organization of county projects was undertaken by the Engineering Division. By the end of December plans were completed for coordinated Federal and local projects in eleven east coast counties and six west coast counties. So far as possible, advisory supervision and assistance in laying out the control work was provided by the Bureau of Entomology.

Little time could be devoted to research work on salt marsh mosquitoes during the year, but the following collection records may be mentioned here.

In May, larvae of Psorophora ciliata, normally a fresh water breeder, were taken with the salt water species Aedes sollicitans, A. taeniorhynchus and Deinocerites cancer, in an area of marl marsh near Hollywood, Florida. In May also, larvae of P. columbiae with those of A. sollicitans and A. taeniorhynchus, were identified from pools along the St. Johns River in Seminole County at a point about 15 miles from the coast. The water in the latter breeding places contained about 0.5 percent salt. Adults of sollicitans and taeniorhynchus have occasionally been taken as far inland as Orlando and Zellwood, although breeding has never been found in Orange County. In and near Orlando, taeniorhynchus at times is sufficiently numerous to be troublesome.

Light trap collections in Coral Gables during the nights of June 19 and 20, and near the bay shore south of Miami on the twenty-first gave the following species:

| | Coral Gables | Bay Shore |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| <u>Aedes taeniorhynchus</u> | 54 | 139 |
| <u>Culex</u> sp. (probably <u>quinquefasciatus</u>) | 4 | |
| <u>Anopheles crucians</u> | 1 | |
| <u>Uranotaenia</u> sp. | 4 | |
| <u>Deinocerites cancer</u> | | 33 |

The collections were made toward the end of an infestation from the salt marshes, and the absence of sollicitans in the area at this time may be noted. The collection of Deinocerites cancer (the "crab hole mosquito") is the first record we have of the taking of this species other than in the vicinity of crab holes in the salt marshes.

Outbreak of Psorophora columbiae in the Everglades: In September, 1932, reports were received at the Orlando office of an extremely severe outbreak of mosquitoes in the Hialeah section of Dade County and extending along the eastern side of the Everglades for many miles. A trip made by Mr. McNeel to the area before the infestation had entirely subsided indicated that the principal species involved was Psorophora columbiae, which had undoubtedly developed in portions of the Everglades following a period of heavy rainfall. Of especial importance was the severe loss of dairy cattle and other domestic animals that resulted from the intense infestation. Reports were checked on the deaths of 80 head of cattle, 3 horses, 1 mule, 67 hogs, 20 chickens and 2 dogs. Most of the losses were in the vicinity of Hialeah and nearly all of the deaths occurred on the first night and the following day of the outbreak.

In August, 1933, another severe outbreak of mosquitoes was reported by Dr. R. V. Allison of the Everglades Experiment Station of Belle Glade, and this area was visited by the writer on August 11 - 14. An extremely heavy infestation was found, attributable to recent heavy rains that had flooded large areas surrounding Lake Okeechobee. While no direct loss of livestock occurred, remedial measures in the form of smudges and oiling or spraying of animals had been necessary, and much loss in milk production was reported by dairy owners. The infestation centered in the area around the southern end of the lake, but was noticeable over a large territory in all directions from these points. Psorophora columbiae was the principal species encountered and constituted 85 percent of the specimens collected. Other temporary pool breeders obtained were P. ciliata, P. ferox, Aedes sollicitans and A. infirmatus. Adults of Mansonia titillans, Culex sp. and Anopheles crucians were also taken.

Mosquito Film: A three reel motion picture showing the breeding habits and methods of control of important economic species of mosquitoes was released by the Department of Agriculture during the year and has been shown in Florida at public meetings in Coral Gables and Miami, and at meetings of the Rotary Club in Vero Beach, of the State Board of Health at Jacksonville Beach, the Orange County Medical Society at Orlando, the Community Club at Zellwood, and the State Public Health Association at St. Petersburg. The picture requires about 45 minutes to show and is recommended especially for educational purposes in acquainting the public with the life history and importance of mosquitoes, and in encouraging counties to undertake antimosquito work.

Dr. Henry Hanson
State Health Officer
State Board of Health
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Doctor Hanson:

I hereby submit to you the report of activities of the Multigraph Department for the year 1933.

This report will bring to you the total number of the numerous printed forms required by the departments for the year, a report by months of the several operations to complete the printed forms for delivery.

I have also included a report of the purchase of supplies for the departments, bought on their own purchase order, such as Bond papers, plain envelopes, index cards and a figure for the repairs and replacement parts for the multigraph and mimeograph machines. I have not included the purchase of stamped envelopes, mimeograph stencils and other materials such as office supplies.

Thanking you for the courtesies that have been shown me in the past year, I am

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. F. H. Ganten

REPORT OF

Paper, envelopes and other supplies purchased by the various departments for the year 1933, as recorded in the purchase order books in the Auditor's office.

Bought by the Administration department and charged to the Multigraph department:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Bond papers, onion paper, chip board Index bristol..... | \$388.99 |
| Cutting Charge for material..... | 14.63 |

Multigraph machine parts:

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Feed roller, Composition rollers, Platen, Platen shaft, etc..... | 54.71 |
| Ink, Super-nurex cement, paper knife ground..... | 21.40 |
| Electroplates..... | 7.50 |

Mimeograph machine parts:

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Ink pads, Repairs to frozen cog, Mimeograph ink..... | 32.00 |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|

Bought and charged to the Administration Department:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Onion paper..... | 35.67 |
| Cutting above paper..... | 2.25 |
| Envelopes..... | 16.50 |

Bought by the Administration department and charged to the Library:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Index card size 3 x 5..... | 5.65 |
| Cutting cards to size..... | .35 |
| Punching one hole in cards..... | 2.50 |

Bought by the Vital Statistics Department:

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Bond paper, Envelopes, Index cards, Chip board, Clasp envelopes... | 482.62 |
| No cutting charge shown on purchase order in this department. | |

Bought by the Engineering Department:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Bond paper, Envelopes..... | 17.08 |
|----------------------------|-------|

Bought by the Laboratory:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Paper, Clasp envelopes..... | 110.78 |
| Cutting charge..... | 2.85 |

Bought by the Communicable Diseases:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Paper, envelopes..... | 96.22 |
| Cutting charge..... | 3.80 |

Bought by the Child Hygiene:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Paper, etc..... | 35.60 |
| Envelopes..... | 52.71 |
| Cutting charge on paper..... | 2.00 |
| | <u>\$1,385.81</u> |

Repairs to multigraph

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Including rollers..... | 54.71 |
| Repairs to mimeograph..... | 1.50 |
| Cutting paper charge..... | 25.08 |
| | <u>81.29</u> |

Where bids have been asked for the cutting charge is included with the cost of paper.

Printed forms and paper furnished Bureau of Engineering:

| | |
|----------------------------------------|--------|
| Letter heads..... | 3,000 |
| Bond paper..... | 2,000 |
| Onion paper..... | 1,500 |
| Onion paper heading..... | 2,000 |
| Mimeograph forms (86 Stencils)..... | 14,335 |
| Daily report of..... | 5,000 |
| Envelopes..... | 9,500 |
| Business Cards..... | 580 |
| Dairy Inspection..... | 500 |
| Water notice, post card..... | 1,015 |
| Rule No. 26..... | 200 |
| Water analysis letter..... | 500 |
| Banquet tickets..... | 250 |
| Second sheets (yellow)..... | 7,500 |
| Notice small water cases..... | 50 |
| Rule No. 79..... | 225 |
| Water analysis data blank..... | 10,000 |
| Shellfish application..... | 250 |
| Tourist Camp Information..... | 250 |
| Sanitary Inspection report..... | 5,000 |
| Scratch pads, sheets..... | 2,500 |
| Tourist Camp law..... | 300 |
| Report of Inspection shellfish Pt..... | 300 |
| Shellfish certificate..... | 300 |
| Rule No. 96..... | 75 |
| Model Ordinance No. 2..... | 150 |
| Auto camp inspection..... | 250 |
| Health cards..... | 325 |
| Septic tank sketch..... | 175 |
| Privy agreement, name, address..... | 2,000 |
| Sanitary survey of schools..... | 4,000 |

TABULATION SHOWING OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR

| | <u>1933</u> | <u>Multipgraph</u> | <u>Mimeograph</u> | <u>Perforations</u> | <u>Pads</u> | <u>Stapled</u> | <u>Assembled</u> | <u>Punched</u> | <u>Numbered</u> |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Jan. | 188,564 | 3,872 | 46,000 | 512 | | | | 13,000 | |
| Feb. | 111,315 | 4,500 | | 144 | | 20 | | 1,500 | |
| March | 108,771 | 1,090 | 66,500 | 90 | | | | 1,750 | |
| April | 35,215 | 76,615 | | | | | | | 1,750 |
| May | 151,061 | 1,120 | | | | | | | |
| June | 78,985 | 3,625 | | 1,991 | | | 2,750 | | 2,750 |
| July | 125,759 | 1,560 | 14,300 | 150 | | 70 | | | 1,000 |
| Aug. | 134,648 | 6,180 | | 12 | | 6,180 | 2,876 | 1,000 | 1,350 |
| Sept. | 111,295 | 4,100 | | 207 | | | 1,000 | 5,000 | |
| Oct. | 223,955 | 40,655 | | | | 2,288 | 38,000 | | |
| Nov. | 101,830 | 2,090 | | 1,285 | | | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| Dec. | 190,892 | 5,985 | 12,500 | | | 250 | | | |
| | <u>1,562,290</u> | <u>151,392</u> | <u>139,300</u> | <u>4,391</u> | <u>4,154</u> | <u>45,626</u> | <u>31,800</u> | <u>7,850</u> | |
| Number of Multipgraph compositions..... | | | | 525 | | | | | |
| Number of mimeograph stencils..... | | | | 318 | | | | | |

Printed forms, Bond paper, Onion paper, Envelopes, furnished to Administration:

| <u>Administration</u> | | <u>Vital Statistics</u> | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | Number | | Number |
| Letter Heads..... | 5,650 | Letter heads..... | 14,350 |
| Envelopes..... | 7,125 | Envelopes..... | 49,535 |
| Letters..... | 725 | Envelopes, Gov..... | 5,000 |
| Bond paper..... | 1,500 | Envelopes, K.Klasp..... | 2,500 |
| Onion paper..... | 5,500 | Copy on second sheets..... | 3,000 |
| Mimeograph prints..... | 120 | Trade Mark sheets..... | 5,000 |
| Annual Report (Mimeograph).... | 79,249 | Scratch pads (sheets)..... | 11,000 |
| Information blanks..... | 125 | Midwife birth stubs..... | 43,500 |
| News clipping blank..... | 100 | Midwife birth covers..... | 1,500 |
| Telephone report blank..... | 2,000 | Personal report cards..... | 2,000 |
| | | Death Certificates..... | 55,000 |
| | | Birth Index cards..... | 29,300 |
| | | Marriage..... | 33,000 |
| | | Death..... | 19,000 |
| | | Divorce..... | 2,500 |
| | | Acknowledgment..... | 1,000 |
| | | Receipts (Emoons)..... | 500 |
| | | Post card V. S. 21..... | 1,000 |
| | | Birth Supplemental Rep..... | 5,000 |
| | | Death..... | 5,000 |
| | | Divorce check sheets..... | 1,000 |
| | | Birth copy for record book..... | 2,000 |
| | | Casket dealers No Sale | |
| | | record..... | 1,000 |
| | | Photostatic certify copy | |
| | | form..... | 100 |
| | | Registrar bill..... | 1,000 |
| | | Registrar report card | |
| | | V. S. 7..... | 10,491 |
| | | Record of photostatic copy | |
| | | V. S. 120..... | 20,000 |
| | | Health Notes Envelopes..... | 10,000 |
| | | Marriage locating card..... | 5,000 |
| | | Birth search card..... | 5,000 |
| | | Word "copy"..... | 20 |
| | | Banquet tickets..... | 350 |
| | | Report of No Births or | |
| | | Deaths cards..... | 5,000 |
| | | Burial Permits..... | 25,000 |
| | | Requisition for supplies.... | 5,000 |
| | | Report of divorce granted.. | 5,000 |

* sets
± sheets

Printed forms, Bond paper, onion paper, etc. supplied to the Bureau of Laboratories:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Letter heads..... | 500 |
| Bond Paper..... | 6,500 |
| Onion paper..... | 2,000 |
| Second yellow sheets..... | 2,000 |
| Envelopes, Jacksonville, 3¢ 13's..... | 24,790 |
| " " 2¢ 13's..... | 10,192 |
| " " 3¢ 9's..... | 750 |
| Envelopes, Tampa..... | 6,000 |
| " " 2¢ 13's..... | 2,000 |
| " " 3¢ 9's..... | 250 |
| Envelopes, Miami..... | 3,000 |
| " " 2¢ 13's..... | 4,500 |
| Envelopes, Pensacola.... | 2,000 |
| " " 2¢ 13's..... | 750 |
| Envelopes, Tallahassee.. | 500 |
| " " 2¢ 13's..... | 1,250 |
| Mimeograph copies..... | 150 |
| Kahn Data..... | 96,000 |
| Diphtheria Data..... | 53,464 |
| Gonorrhoea Data..... | 32,000 |
| A. P. Data..... | 96,000 |
| Miscellaneous Data..... | 8,000 |
| Agglutination Report..... | 32,000 |
| Malaria Report..... | 32,000 |
| Miscellaneous Report..... | 4,500 |
| Gonorrhoea Report..... | 16,000 |
| Annual & Monthly Report of Labs..... | 1,000 |
| Examination of Rabies Data Information..... | 1,000 |
| Malaria Envelopes, Jacksonville..... | 10,326 |
| " Tampa..... | 2,000 |
| Daily report of laboratories..... | 5,000 |
| Kahn report record..... | 5,000 |
| Container labels, Jacksonville..... | 6,800 |
| Mailing labels, "..... | 3,000 |
| Buff cards..... | 1,000 |
| Letter heads & envelopes, Dr. Griffiths..... | 650 |

Printed forms, Bond paper, onion paper, etc., supplied to the Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Letter Heads..... | 4,150 |
| Envelopes..... | 4,250 |
| Envelopes, Gov. | 2,000 |
| Bond paper..... | 1,000 |
| Onion paper..... | 4,500 |
| Scratch pads..... Sheets.. | 2,000 |
| Field service report..... | 6,000 |
| Morbidity letter heads..... | 6,000 |
| Gov. Morbidity Envelopes..... | 5,000 |
| Morbidity weekly report..... | 4,500 |
| Mimeographs copies, (24 stencils)... | 7,647 |
| School Inspection cards, Buff..... | 19,600 |
| School Inspection Cards, White..... | 25,000 |
| T. B. Test, To Parent..... | 9,000 |
| Motion Picture Placards..... | 3,000 |
| Hookworm Treatment Envelopes..... | 5,500 |
| Free Hookworm Treatment..... | 3,000 |
| Carbon Tetrachloride Notice..... | 4,500 |
| Hookworm Capsules labels..... | 2,000 |
| Smallpox Vaccination Certificate.... | 10,000 |
| Typhoid request..... | 18,000 |
| Typhoid Certificate Blank..... | 15,000 |
| Triple Request blank..... | 24,000 |
| Expense Account Book, Pocket form... (275 Books) | 2,750 |
| Letter heads, Leon County..... | 1,300 |

Printed forms, Bond paper, onion paper, etc., supplied to the Division of Public Health Nursing.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| Letter heads..... | 11,050 |
| Bond paper..... | 4,200 |
| Mimeograph paper..... | 27,000 |
| Onion paper..... | 4,000 |
| Envelopes..... | 6,500 |
| Yellow second sheets..... | 1,500 |
| Manila envelopes..... | 3,000 |
| K. Klasp envelopes..... | 2,875 |
| Business cards..... | 1,500 |
| Post cards..... | 9,585 |
| Investigation cards..... | 730 |
| Midwife Practice without license..... | 550 |
| License to practice midwifery..... | 225 |
| Certification of registration..... | 225 |
| Midwife equipment..... | 2,500 |
| Midwife certificate of registration... | 1,000 |
| Monthly report for midwives..... | 2,250 |
| Hookworm negative blank..... | 3,500 |
| Letters..... | 1,000 |
| May Day Song..... | 250 |
| " " Song release..... | 250 |
| " " P. H. Workers..... | 500 |
| " " Post card..... | 588 |
| Diet chart No. 1..... | 2,000 |
| " " No. 2..... | 2,000 |
| " " No. 3..... | 4,000 |
| " " No. 4..... | 2,000 |
| Postnatal letter No. 1..... | 2,000 |
| " " " 2..... | 2,000 |
| " " " 3..... | 2,000 |
| " " " 4..... | 2,000 |
| " " " 5..... | 2,000 |
| Mimeograph forms (27 Stencils)..... | 4,955 |
| This Certifies That..... | 800 |
| Midwife Institute Nurse Record..... | 850 |
| Midwife creed (Prayer)..... | 2,000 |
| Midwife retired certificate..... | 500 |
| Midwife Institute Program..... | 750 |
| Midwife Register Book.. (3,000 copies) .. | 99,000 |
| Personal Data Midwives..... | 1,000 |
| Midwife acknowledgment not to Practice | 600 |
| Midwife Record..... | 1,600 |
| Midwife Manual, 19 pgs. Mimeoes. 2000 bks. | 38,000 |
| Forms, A. and B. midwife..... | 6,000 |
| Tampa midwife institute..... | 1,800 |
| Name Card..... | 200 |

Printed forms, etc. supplied to the Division of Drug Inspection:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------|
| Letter heads..... | 750 |
| Letters..... | 1,460 |
| Record of Drug Stores..... | 1,000 |
| Registration blanks..... | 1,500 |
| Certificate of Narcotics..... | 100 |
| Application for license Narcotics..... | 100 |
| Application for forfeit narcotics..... | 100 |
| Notice of Sale of Narcotics..... | 100 |
| Request for forfeit narcotic drugs..... | 100 |
| Application for Retail Narcotic License..... | 800 |
| Retail Narcotic License..... | 1,300 |
| Application Narcotic License..... | 500 |
| Case Report..... | 500 |

LIBRARY

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Letter heads..... | 250 |
| Yellow sheets..... | 1,000 |
| Questionnaire, S. B. H..... | 225 |
| Shelf Index Labels..... | 470 |

MULTIGRAPH

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Labor & Cost sheets..... | 1,500 |
|--------------------------|-------|

ENGINEERING, C.W.A.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Weekly report to District Supervisors..... | 5,000 |
| Fla. Pest Mosquito Control..... | 5,000 |
| Fla. Pest Mosquito Control, Foreman..... | 1,600 |
| Fla. Malaria Control..... | 5,000 |
| Malaria Control Ass't Director Weekly Report..... | 600 |
| Mimeographs, (10 stencils)..... | 3,750 |

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

1933 has seen a marked growth in the development of the Division of Public Health Nursing. At the beginning of the year there were but three nurses in the division. One devoted her entire time to parent education study classes, a second was in charge of midwife control, and the third, as field contact nurse, visited in an advisory capacity all public health nurses in the state and kept in touch with various lay groups who wrote in to the State Board of Health for advice and assistance in health matters. A fourth nurse, connected with the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, was engaged in tuberculosis clinic work.

Before the summer was over, the nurse from the tuberculosis team was transferred from the Bureau of Communicable Diseases to the Division of Public Health Nursing, a second nurse returned from a leave of absence for study purposes, and another public health nurse -- a former staff member -- added, making a total of six nurses in the Division of Public Health Nursing.

The state was then divided into districts and one nurse assigned to each district, where she was responsible for all public health nursing activities as outlined by the State Board of Health. The sixth nurse assumed the responsibilities of acting chief.

1933 left us with rumors and reports of many projects in the nursing field, and with these added to the present set-up we believe that the coming year will be a most fruitful one for public health nursing.

Personnel

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Miss Joyce Ely, Nurse-Midwife, | Supervisor of Midwives and Acting Chief Nurse August 1 - December 31. Leave of absence for study January 1 - July 31. |
| Miss Lalla Mary Goggans, R.N. | Assistant Supervisor of Midwives, January 1 - December 31. |
| Miss Mary Dodd, R. N. | Staff Nurse, July 1 - August 31. Transferred from Bureau of Communicable Diseases, July 1. |
| Miss Annie Gabriel, R.N. | Staff Nurse, January 1 - December 31 |
| Miss Jule O. Graves, R. N. | Staff Nurse, January 1 - December 31 |
| Miss Frances Hall, R. N. | Staff Nurse, July 10 - October 7 |
| Miss Johanna L. Sogaard, R.N. | Staff Nurse, November 24 - December 31 |
| Miss Helen Van Osdell | Office Secretary, January 1 - December 31 |
| Miss Anne King | Clerk, January 1 - December 31. |

Outline of the Program of the Division of Public Health Nursing

I. MATERNITY SERVICE

1. Maternity Letter Service

This service furnishes nine prenatal letters to the expectant mothers whose names are sent in to us through doctors, nurses, relatives, friends and midwives. The purpose of this service is:

- a. To get in touch with all prospective mothers as early in pregnancy as possible.
- b. To see that they are provided with both medical and nursing supervision throughout the maternity cycle.
- c. To instruct mothers and fathers in maternal hygiene and infant care.
- d. To instruct in the preparation for delivery.
- e. To arrange or provide nursing assistance during delivery.
- f. To provide or supervise adequate nursing care to mother and the newborn baby.
- g. To secure physical examination of the newborn baby.
- h. To secure medical examination for the mother.

2. Midwife Control

This service is the major service of the division, and includes licensing and registering midwives according to the law; securing health examinations and blood tests for the midwives; assisting in the correction of their defects; institutes for the midwives and class work stressing the objectives named in the maternity letter service, especially cleanliness, conduct of the normal delivery, the puerperium, and birth registration.

3. Home calls and conferences.

II. INFANCY SERVICE

1. Postnatal Letter Service

This service furnishes five postnatal letters to the new mother, beginning with the birth of the baby, and covers the period of the first year of life. The purpose of the postnatal letter service is:

- a. Assist in securing medical supervision including a physical examination for every child.
- b. To instruct the mother in the importance of proper feeding with emphasis on breast feeding for infants.

- c. To instruct the mother in the hygiene and daily regime of the child.
- d. To assist in communicable disease control by the early recognition of symptoms.
- e. To assist in communicable disease control by securing immunization.
- f. To assist in securing the correction of defects.
- g. To supervise adequate nursing care for all sick infants.

III. PARENT EDUCATION

Course 1

Mothers Classes, Prenatal, Natal and Postnatal Care

The Confinement Room - Demonstration.
The Sterile Obstetric Package and Postpartum Tray - Demonstration and talk.
The Baby's Bath - Demonstration and talk.
The Baby's Bed - Demonstration and talk.
Additional Foods for the Infant Under One Year - Demonstration and talk.
Preparing Baby's Toilet Tray - Demonstration and talk.
Literature of the Division.

Course 2

Mothers Classes - The Infant and Preschool Child

- Series 1. Habit Formation
2. Emotions
3. Adolescence
4. Pre-adolescence and Adolescence
5. Mental Hygiene.

Course 3

Classes at State University

NG 203 Child Psychology
NG 204 Maternal and Infant Care.

IV. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

Cooperating with the Bureau of Communicable Diseases the Division bears in mind the following aims:

- a. To assist in securing complete reporting of communicable diseases.
- b. To assist in securing medical supervision.
- c. To secure or supervise nursing care.

- d. To prevent the spread of disease through the teaching of isolation, quarantine and immunization.
- e. To emphasize the importance of convalescent care to prevent sequelae.
- f. To teach hygiene as a means of general disease prevention.

NOTE: We have not listed services under the headings of preschool, school age, adult health service, morbidity, orthopedic, mental hygiene, tuberculosis and venereal disease, as our service along these lines is more of a general educational work in connection with Midwife control and Parent Education Sections.

Service to or in behalf of individuals.

Statistical

One or more visits were made to white and colored in 194 communities in 62 counties. Counties not visited:

| | |
|---------|------------|
| Clay | Okeechobee |
| Flagler | Union. |
| Nassau | |

Home Calls

| | Total | White | Colored |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Antepartum | 40 | 17 | 23 |
| Postpartum | 18 | 10 | 8 |
| Newborn | 22 | 12 | 10 |
| Care and Feeding, Infant, Preschool, and School | 274 | 142 | 132 |
| Communicable Diseases | 33 | 18 | 15 |
| Malaria | 21 | 14 | 7 |
| Hookworm | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| Other | 73 | 30 | 43 |
| | 496 | 252 | 244 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Total number visits to home | 496 |
| Total number homes visited | 206 |
| Total number conferences held | 61 |
| Total number persons conferred about | 174 |

Birth 115 visits were made to registrars.
 Registration 60 unreported births were discovered,
 28 white, 32 colored.

Personal Interviews

| | Total | White | Colored |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Doctors-not public health | 216 | 166 | 50 |
| Health Officers | 134 | 132 | 2 |
| Nurses-not public health | 148 | 107 | 41 |
| Public Health Nurses | 496 | 357 | 139 |
| Teachers | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| Parents and guardians | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Interested Individuals | 2909 | 1977 | 932 |
| Members of State Staffs | 685 | 685 | |
| | 4630 | 3461 | 1169 |

Midwife Control

Nurse-Midwife Florida is now one of the few states that has a nurse-midwife supervising the midwife program. Through a fellowship granted by the Rockefeller Foundation to Florida, Miss Ely completed a ten months' course at the Lobenstine Midwifery Clinic in New York City and was issued a diploma of a graduate nurse-midwife.

Outline of Midwife Program

One county at a time is to be visited and worked completely. The nurse is to make her temporary headquarters in the county seat of the county in which she is working. When work in a county is completed the necessary forms and reports are to be filled out and sent in to the Division of Public Health Nursing.

Where there are local health authorities, work is to be conducted as much as possible through them.

Class Work - A minimum of four hours instruction with each group of midwives.

The midwife manual is used as a text book.

Additional outlines of lessons and demonstrations are furnished to the nurses by the Public Health Nursing Division.

The Child Hygiene equipment is to be used in teaching the midwives.

Each midwife is to be instructed to bring one or more mothers to class with her, in order that the people she serves may know what is expected of the registered midwife, and to learn the minimum standard of prenatal, natal and postnatal care.

Class work is to be graded, good, fair, poor.

Bag Inspection - Each bag is to be inspected, condition noted on the tag, and then checked on the bag inspection sheet.

Reports -

1. Personal data card for all new midwives
2. Summary sheet of county midwives
3. Bag Inspection sheets
4. Investigation cards - for those investigated
5. Deliveries by other than registered midwives
6. Doctors reports on health and Kahn tests
7. Reports on registrars visited
8. List of key people visited in county, together with their official title and position.

Midwife Law

The 1931 Act Controlling the Practice of Midwifery was redrafted, with the idea of doing away with the procedure of securing a new license to practice each year, by making a license valid until revoked. In the re-draft a penalty for violation of this act was provided for.

This bill (Number 212) was introduced in the Legislature by Dr. C.W. Chowning but did not pass.

One great advantage of this bill (Number 212) is that months of clerical work, now necessary under the 1931 law in licensing each midwife every year, can be done away with.

Institutes
for
Midwives

1933 marks the introduction of the Institute for Midwives in Florida. The first Institute was held August 20 to 27th at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College (colored), Tallahassee. It is most fitting that the first Institute for Midwives was held in the capital city, at the largest institution for negro education in the state, and made possible by the interest and cooperation, of J.R.E. Lee, President of the College, and one of the most outstanding negro educators in the South.

The State Medical Association, the State Federation of Women's Clubs--who were largely responsible for providing transportation for the midwives from their homes to Tallahassee and back--and many other groups, lay and professional, all cooperated to make this Institute, held for the midwives of West Florida, a success. 234 midwives from 25 counties attended. The class work included lectures and demonstrations by doctors and public health nurses on the following subjects: annual health examinations, prenatal care, infant care, conduct of delivery and postpartum care, midwife equipment.

Other interesting features of the Institute were health examinations for the midwives, including urinalysis, hookworm and blood test for syphilis; a prenatal clinic held at the Florida A. and M. College Hospital as a demonstration, and conducted by Dr. S.R. Norris, who represented the State Medical Association; an adequate recreation program.

This Institute was most ably planned and conducted by Miss Lalla Mary Goggans, Assistant Supervisor of Midwives.

In November, from the 23rd to the 29th, a second Institute was held in Tampa for West Coast midwives at the invitation of Dr. J.R. McEachern, City Health Officer, and through the cooperation of the Tampa Urban League, represented by Cyrus T. Greene, Executive Secretary. One outstanding feature of this Institute was the participation of the graduate midwives of Tampa, who assisted the public health nurses in their program. 96 midwives from 18 counties were present.

List of
Registered
Midwives

A roster of registered midwives was printed in book form this year instead of being published in Health Notes. A copy was sent to each registered midwife, registrar of vital statistics, public health nurse and doctor.

Midwife
Manual

The midwife manual was revised and the technique of the preparation for labor made simpler. The midwife creed and prayer, composed by the midwives of the St. Petersburg Club, and the midwife song, "For We Are All Midwives, Indeed", composed by Nurse Margaret Johnson, was included in this manual. The manual serves not only as a book of instruction to midwives but is used as a guide and text book for the class work.

Midwife
Classes

Classes and demonstrations were held for the midwives of the following 23 counties:

| With local supervision | | Without local supervision | |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Dade | Palm Beach | Alachua | Hendry |
| Duval | Polk | Broward | Levy |
| Escambia | Putnam | Charlotte | Martin |
| Leon | St. Johns | DeSoto | Monroe |
| Marion | Taylor | Gilchrist | St. Lucie |
| Orange | Volusia | Hardee | |

| | Total | White | Colored |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Number classes held | 65 | 21 | 44 |
| Number midwives attending | 528 | 30 | 498 |

Bag
Inspections

The bag inspection is an important part of each midwife meeting. Each nurse has a model bag with which to demonstrate the standard equipment.

| | Total | White | Colored |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Number bags inspected | 429 | 13 | 422 |
| Number bags complete | 296 | 5 | 291 |
| Number bags reasonably complete | 66 | 2 | 64 |
| Number bags incomplete | 67 | 5 | 62 |
| Number with no bags | 13 | 1 | 12 |

These model bags have been loaned on request to the local supervisors of midwives to use in their class work.

Local Supervisors

The 19 public health nurses who accepted the responsibility of supervising the midwives this year in their communities are as follows:

| County | Local Supervisor |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Dade | Nurse Carrie Emanuel, R.N. |
| Duval | Mrs. Lucy Knox McGee, R.N. |
| Escambia | Mrs. Vandilla Blalock, R.N. |
| Hillsborough | Mrs. Gladys Smith, R.N. |
| Indian River | Miss Leila M. Bunkley, R.N. |
| Leon | Nurse I. Odell McGreen, R.N. |
| Marion | Mrs. Helen Sutton Harris, R.N. |
| Orange | Mrs. Minnie B. Broughman, R.N. |
| Osceola | Mrs. Ezma T. Schellenberg, R.N. |
| Polk - Lake Wales | Miss Anne McCauley, R. N. |
| Winter Haven | Miss Sylvia Erb, R. N. |
| Putnam | Miss Frances Jones, R. N. |
| St. Johns | Miss Margaret W. Breese, R.N. |
| Seminole | Mrs. Dorothy Lamb, R.N. |
| Taylor | Mrs. Mary E. Herndon, R.N. |
| Volusia | Mrs. Josephine Riley, R.N. |
| West Palm Beach - city | Nurse Zula Bonner, R. N. |
| county | Nurse Rosa Brown, R. N. |

Most of the local supervisors have regular monthly meetings for the midwives, checking bag equipment and holding classes, based on the midwife manual.

We have records in our files of 1552 midwives, 50% of this number have complied with the law and are licensed, registered midwives. Of the 763 midwives who are licensed and registered, 11% are white and 89% are colored. Of the 789 midwives who are not licensed and registered 20% are white and 80% are colored.

These figures show the great need for adequate supervision in the field.

| | Total | White | Colored |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| No. applications for license sent . . . | 1217 | 165 | 1052 |
| No. applications for license received . | 954 | 132 | 822 |
| No. licenses issued | 845 | 107 | 738 |
| Class A | 12 | | |
| Class B | 25 | | |
| Class C | 808 | | |
| No. licenses refused | 26 | 2 | 24 |
| No. licenses returned voluntarily and resigned | 25 | 6 | 19 |
| No. licenses revoked | 84 | 4 | 80 |
| No. licenses reinstated | 15 | 1 | 14 |

| | Total | White | Colored |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| No. applications for Certificate of Registration sent out | 845 | 107 | 738 |
| No. applications for Certificate of Registration received | 818 | 101 | 719 |
| Total number Registration Certificates issued | 880 | 89 | 791 |
| No. Registration Certificates issued for 1933 | 763 | 85 | 678 |
| No. Registration Certificates issued for 1934 | 117 | 13 | 104 |
| No. midwives notified not to practice | 603 | 125 | 478 |

30 midwives were notified not to practice because their blood test for syphilis proved positive. They were asked to secure treatment from their family physician and not to practice midwifery until their physician gave them a certificate saying they were no longer a source of danger to mothers and babies.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| No. midwives practicing without registration | 789 | 162 | 627 |
| Home visits to midwives | 252 | 43 | 209 |
| Individual conferences with midwives . | 868 | 44 | 824 |
| Number of investigations of midwives . | 136 | 27 | 109 |

Parental Education

Miss Annie Gabriel, who is a specialist in parental education work revised her study group topics for 1933-34, as follows:

Preschool groups - The Mental Hygiene of Childhood

1. Why parents?
2. Personality Habits
3. Some undesirable habits
4. Parental attitudes
5. Individual differences in children
6. Achieving mental hygiene.

The Child at School

1. The school health program
2. What is education?
3. Abilities and capacities
4. The nursery school movement
5. Children's reading
6. Leisure and recreation.

The Adolescent

1. The meaning of maturity
2. Capacities and learning at adolescence
3. Who should go to college
4. Adolescent conflicts and escapes
5. Loosening family ties
6. Moral and religious development

Mental Hygiene for Adults

1. Fear and the personality
2. Conflicts
3. The effect of failure
4. History of the mental hygiene movement and serious mental disturbances
5. The objective attitude
6. The wholesome personality

Social Hygiene

1. Sex education in the young child
2. The emphasis at adolescence
3. Some difficulties

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Masturbation | Sex perversion |
| Petting | The movies |
| Unmarried parenthood | Bad literature |
| Day dreaming | Sex talk |
4. The venereal diseases

| |
|------------------------|
| Syphilis and gonorrhea |
|------------------------|
5. Reproduction and Eugenics.

Classes were held in the following counties through the local parent teacher association groups:

| Date | County | Number Groups | Number lessons | Number enrolled | Total Attendance | Number of Certificates |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1/30-2/17 | Seminole | 5 | 30 | 148 | 376 | 70 |
| 2/22-3/3 | Broward | 4 | 16 | 96 | 232 | 28 |
| 3/6-3/24 | Dade | 6 | 21 | 190 | 343 | 80 |
| 3/26-3/31 | Monroe | 2 | 9 | 88 | 216 | 14 |
| 4/17-4/23 | Volusia | 1 | 4 | 23 | 68 | 12 |
| 5/1-5/19 | Pinellas | 7 | 20 | 98 | 240 | 75 |
| 5/22-6/22 | Brevard | 3 | 16 | 64 | 92 | 19 |
| 9/25-10/16 | Duval | 7 | 29 | 358 | 595 | 87 |
| 10/23-11/24 | Hillsboro | 9 | 30 | 444 | 837 | 184 |
| 12/7-12/28 | Sarasota | 7 | 17 | 215 | 359 | 93 |
| Total | Counties 10 | 51 | 192 | 1724 | 3358 | 662 |

School Classes and Talks

| Town | No. classes | Enrollment |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|
| Miami Senior High | 6 | 500 |
| Key West Junior High | 5 | 173 |
| Key West Senior High | 5 | 115 |
| Daytona High | 18 | 107 |
| Sarasota High | <u>1</u> | <u>200</u> |
| Total | 35 | 1095 |
| Parent Classes | | 1724 |
| Talks | | <u>591</u> |
| Total persons reached | | 3410 |

Other Talks

| Group | Number Attending |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Seminole County teachers | 109 |
| Ft. Lauderdale 2nd Avenue P.T.A. | 42 |
| Miami, Shenandoah | 68 |
| Brandon | 200 |
| Tampa, Federation Women's Clubs | 25 |
| Sarasota: Baptist Young People | 50 |
| County teachers | 200 |
| Bay Haven P.T.A. | 30 |
| South Side P.T.A. | 30 |
| Central P.T.A. | <u>75</u> |
| Totals, talks 10 | 591 |

Two classes - Child Psychology; Maternal and Infant Care - were taught at the University of Florida Summer School, Gainesville, June 8 to August 4.

Other Classes, Lectures and Talks

"Problems Relating to Midwifery" - St. Lukes Hospital, Jacksonville, January 27, to 50 senior students from four Jacksonville Training Schools for Nurses.

"Rural Public Health Nursing" - St. Lukes Hospital, Jacksonville, February 10, to 50 senior students from four Jacksonville Training Schools for Nurses.

"Resources Available to the Public Health Nurse from the State Board of Health" - Public Health Section, State Nurses Association, November 3.

"Problems in Midwifery" - General session, Florida Public Health Association, December 5.

"The First Florida Institute for Midwives" - Public Health Nursing Section, Florida Public Health Association, December 6.

"The School Nurse" - at a meeting of the County School Board of Sarasota.

Public Health Nursing for Student Nurses A 15 hour lecture course on Public Health Nursing was given to 35 senior students of the Orange General Hospital and Florida Sanitarium at the Orange General Hospital in Orlando.

C.W.S.A. With the advent of C.W.S.A. it was found necessary to plan a series of lectures and demonstrations to fit the county-wide nursing projects. Lectures were planned and instruction and demonstrations in school nursing over a period of one week each were given to nurses in Columbia and Lake Counties.

Maternity Letter Service

Letters distributed in quantity lots.

770 complete sets of maternity letters, consisting of 9 prenatal letters and 5 postnatal letters were sent to 20 public health nurses in 15 counties in quantity lots to be used in connection with their infant and maternity program.

There are 11 pamphlets and leaflets --Children's Bureau publications -- enclosed with the prenatal letters, and 4 diet slips enclosed with the postnatal letters.

10,780 letters
11,538 enclosures.

Letters sent to Individuals

This service reached 438 mothers, 80 white and 358 colored, in 32 counties.

2286 prenatal letters were sent
2342 postnatal letters were sent
4836 enclosures were sent.

Total number letters distributed in quantity lots and to individuals 15,408

Total number enclosures 16,378

Source of request: Midwives 358
Doctors 33
Nurses 30
Friends 17.

Other Literature and Supplies Distributed

Children's Bureau Booklets and Folders

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Prenatal Care | 1117 |
| Infant Care | 1389 |
| The Child from 1 to 6 | 571 |
| Are you Training Your Child to be Happy | 489 |
| What Builds Babies | 101 |
| Breast Feeding | 449 |
| Keeping the Well Baby Well | 477 |
| Out of Babyhood into Childhood | 477 |
| Why Drink Milk | 529 |
| Why Sleep | 495 |
| Sunlight for Babies | 506 |
| Minimum Standards of Prenatal Care | 397 |

Midwife Supplies

| | |
|------------------------------------------|------|
| Silver Nitrate | 5634 |
| Monthly report forms | 5601 |
| Manuals | 928 |
| Joint Pledge blanks | 965 |
| Mask patterns | 838 |
| Cord dressing patterns | 844 |
| Midwife equipment instructions | 918 |
| Birth Certificate books | 154 |

Miscellaneous

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|
| Roster of Registered Midwives | 817 |
| Layette Instruction sheets | 925 |
| Teachers physical examination blanks | 1763 |
| Hookworm specimen report blanks-positive | 2450 |
| -negative | 3400 |

Exhibits

The midwife and child hygiene exhibit were shown as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Senior students of the four training schools | January 27 and |
| for nurses - St. Lukes Hospital | February 10 |
| Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, Avon Park | March 14-16 |
| Florida Conference of Social Work, Sanford | May 3-6 |
| Florida State Nurses Association, St. Petersburg | November 1-3 |
| Florida Public Health Association, St. Petersburg | December 3-6. |

Child Hygiene exhibits have been loaned to be used in connection with mothers classes, to public health nurses in the following counties:

| | |
|----------|--------------------------|
| Duval | Mrs. Lucy Knox McGee |
| Leon | Nurse I. Odell McGreen |
| Marion | Mrs. Helen Sutton Harris |
| Pinellas | Miss Bruce Hellams |
| Polk | Miss Anne McCauley |

Picture Publicity

Motion Pictures

The motion pictures, taken and arranged by Miss Jule Graves, have proved to be a great source of interest wherever they are shown. These pictures portray health problems met with every day by the public health nurse--i.e., undernourished children, lack of sanitation, sickness, prenatal care, and problems relating to midwifery.

1 reel "Florida Midwives" - shown to senior students of four training schools for nurses, Jacksonville, January 27.

1 reel "Health Activities" - St. Lukes Hospital, February 10.

Both reels shown - Orange General Hospital, Orlando, September.

These pictures were also shown to groups of midwives, who found them so interesting they asked for a second showing.

Picture Folders

Small pocket-sized folders of kodak pictures showing interesting details of the midwifery work have been prepared and used by the staff and county public health nurses as a means of provoking the interest of the public in the problems of midwifery.

Album

The large album of kodak pictures taken in the field, and showing many activities of the State Board of Health, has proved to be a never ending source of interest at every state meeting where it has been exhibited.

Meetings Attended

Annual meeting Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, Avon Park, March 14-16
State Parent-Teacher Association meeting, Daytona Beach, April 1-7
Florida Conference of Social Work, Sanford, May 3-6
State Parent-Teacher Association Board Meeting, October 18-20
Florida State Nurses Association, St. Petersburg, November 1-3
Florida Social Hygiene Association, St. Petersburg, December 1
Florida Public Health Association, St. Petersburg, December 3-6
Florida Educational Association meeting, Tampa, December 29-30.

Regional conferences for Public Health Nurses were held in Bartow December 22 and in West Palm Beach December 8. Miss Alma Haupt of the N.O.F.H.N. explained the meaning of public health nursing projects under the C.W.S.A. At the Bartow meeting, Dr. Estelle Ford Warner was a visitor and talked on methods of starting child hygiene programs.

May Day Activities

Literature was sent during March to 85 public health nurses and interested individuals in all counties of the state in an effort to encourage the observance of May Day-Child Health Day.

Reports of May Day activities were received from eleven local May Day Chairmen. City-wide programs were held in the following cities:

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| Sebring | Deland |
| Haines City | Lake Wales |
| Daytona Beach | West Palm Beach. |

County-wide programs were held in the following counties:

| | |
|--------|-----------|
| Lee | Seminole |
| Marion | Pinellas. |
| Putnam | |

The reports from the chairmen give the total number participating in the May Day programs as approximately 6330. Costume parades, health plays, songs and games and May Pole dances were featured in many of the programs.

Newspaper publicity was widely used by the May Day Chairmen. Other activities included were:

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Summer round-ups: | attendance 106 |
| Diphtheria immunization clinics: | attendance 400 |
| Dental Clinics: | attendance 488 |
| Blue Ribbons presented: | 450. |

Clinics

Assistance was given the Pasco County Tuberculosis and Health Association in conducting a tuberculin testing clinic for children. The clinic was held in Dade City, October 30.

Storm Area Survey

A survey of conditions caused by the September 4 storm was made.

Daily Record Sheets

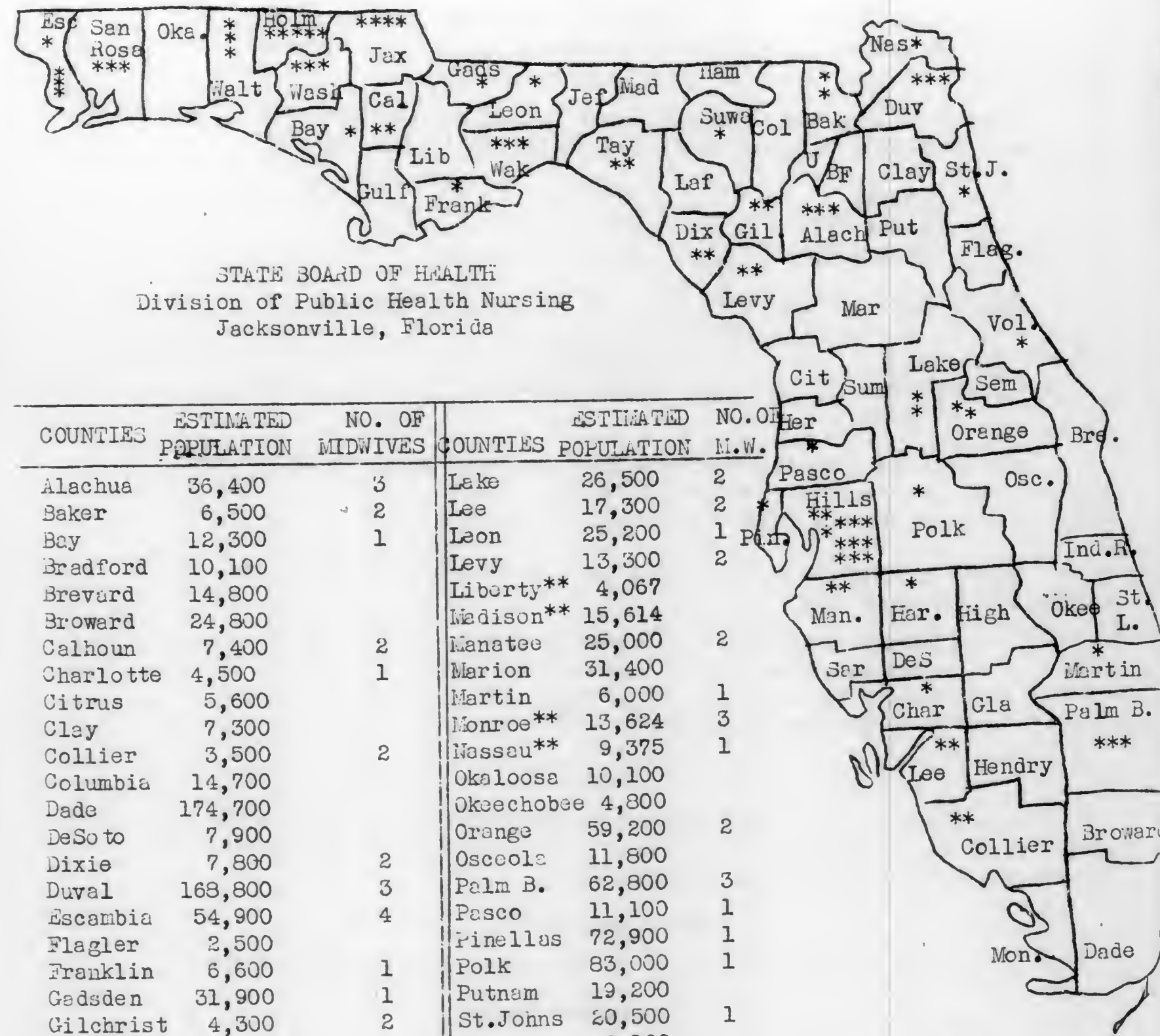
The daily record sheet was revised to fit the need of our present activities.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Total number miles traveled | 61,653 |
| Total number hours clerical work | 2,581 |
| Form letters sent | 4,303 |
| Post cards sent | 4,413 |
| Personal letters written | 2,924. |

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Joyce Ely, R. N.
Acting Chief Nurse.

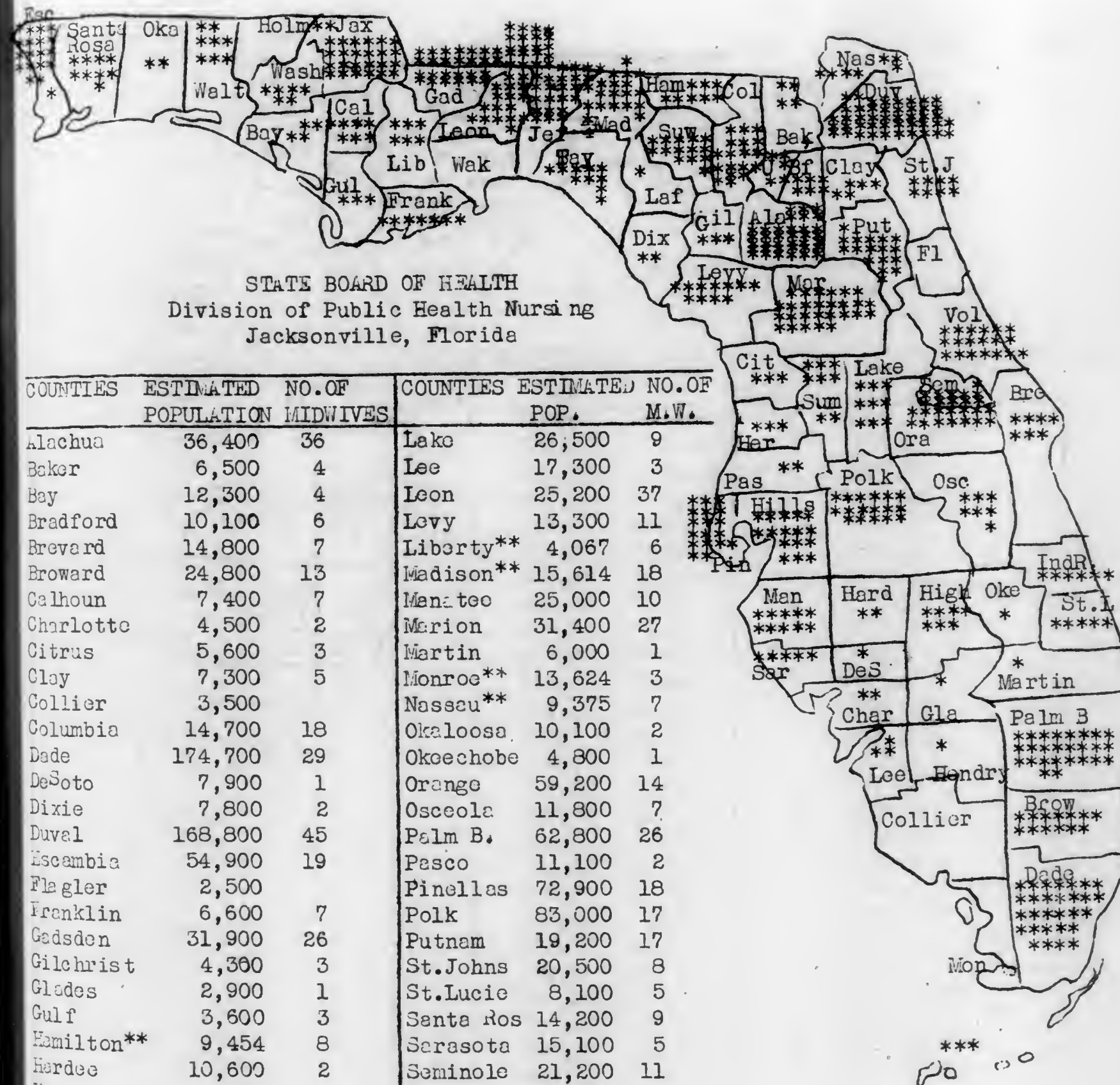
-62-
REGISTERED MIDWIVES OF FLORIDA - 1933 - WHITE



| COUNTIES | ESTIMATED POPULATION | NO. OF MIDWIVES | COUNTIES | ESTIMATED POPULATION | NO. OF M.W. |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Alachua | 36,400 | 3 | Lake | 26,500 | 2 |
| Baker | 6,500 | 2 | Lee | 17,300 | 2 |
| Bay | 12,300 | 1 | Leon | 25,200 | 1 |
| Bradford | 10,100 | | Levy | 13,300 | 2 |
| Brevard | 14,800 | | Liberty** | 4,067 | |
| Broward | 24,800 | | Madison** | 15,614 | |
| Calhoun | 7,400 | 2 | Manatee | 25,000 | 2 |
| Charlotte | 4,500 | 1 | Marion | 31,400 | |
| Citrus | 5,600 | | Martin | 6,000 | 1 |
| Clay | 7,300 | | Monroe** | 13,624 | 3 |
| Collier | 3,500 | 2 | Nassau** | 9,375 | 1 |
| Columbia | 14,700 | | Okaloosa | 10,100 | |
| Dade | 174,700 | | Okaloosa | 4,800 | |
| DeSoto | 7,900 | | Orange | 59,200 | 2 |
| Dixie | 7,800 | 2 | Osceola | 11,800 | |
| Duval | 168,800 | 3 | Palm B. | 62,800 | 3 |
| Escambia | 54,900 | 4 | Pasco | 11,100 | 1 |
| Flagler | 2,500 | | Pinellas | 72,900 | 1 |
| Franklin | 6,600 | 1 | Polk | 83,000 | 1 |
| Gadsden | 31,900 | 1 | Putnam | 19,200 | |
| Gilchrist | 4,300 | 2 | St. Johns | 20,500 | 1 |
| Glades | 2,900 | | St. Lucie | 8,100 | |
| Gulf | 3,600 | | Santa Rosa | 14,200 | 3 |
| Hamilton** | 9,454 | | Sarasota | 15,100 | |
| Hardee | 10,600 | 1 | Seminole | 21,200 | |
| Hendry | 4,300 | | Sumter | 11,500 | |
| Hernando | 5,100 | | Suwannee | 15,731 | 1 |
| Highlands | 10,900 | | Taylor | 13,700 | 2 |
| Hillsboro | 174,200 | 12 | Union | 8,100 | |
| Holmes | 12,900 | 5 | Volusia | 48,900 | 1 |
| Indian R. | 7,800 | | Wakulla | 5,600 | 3 |
| Jackson | 32,200 | 4 | Walton | 15,400 | 3 |
| Jefferson** | 13,408 | | Washington | 12,300 | 3 |
| Lafayette | 4,400 | | Total | | 85 |

** 1930 Census - No estimate

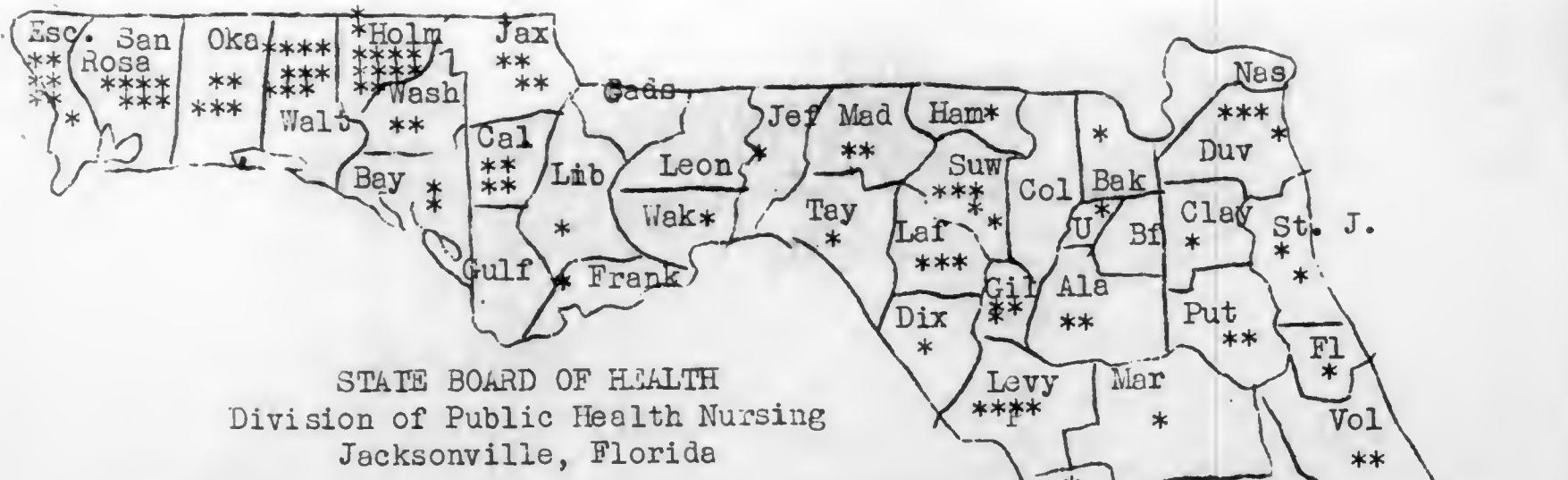
-63-
REGISTERED MIDWIVES OF FLORIDA - 1933 - COLORED



| COUNTIES | ESTIMATED POPULATION | NO. OF MIDWIVES | COUNTIES | ESTIMATED POP. | NO. OF M.W. |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| Alachua | 36,400 | 36 | Lake | 26,500 | 9 |
| Baker | 6,500 | 4 | Lee | 17,300 | 3 |
| Bay | 12,300 | 4 | Leon | 25,200 | 37 |
| Bradford | 10,100 | 6 | Levy | 13,300 | 11 |
| Brevard | 14,800 | 7 | Liberty** | 4,067 | 6 |
| Broward | 24,800 | 13 | Madison** | 15,614 | 18 |
| Calhoun | 7,400 | 7 | Manatee | 25,000 | 10 |
| Charlotte | 4,500 | 2 | Marion | 31,400 | 27 |
| Citrus | 5,600 | 3 | Martin | 6,000 | 1 |
| Clay | 7,300 | 5 | Monroe** | 13,624 | 3 |
| Collier | 3,500 | | Nassau** | 9,375 | 7 |
| Columbia | 14,700 | 18 | Okaloosa | 10,100 | 2 |
| Dade | 174,700 | 29 | Okaloosa | 4,800 | 1 |
| DeSoto | 7,900 | 1 | Orange | 59,200 | 14 |
| Dixie | 7,800 | 2 | Osceola | 11,800 | 7 |
| Duval | 168,800 | 45 | Palm B. | 62,800 | 26 |
| Escambia | 54,900 | 19 | Pasco | 11,100 | 2 |
| Flagler | 2,500 | | Pinellas | 72,900 | 18 |
| Franklin | 6,600 | 7 | Polk | 83,000 | 17 |
| Gadsden | 31,900 | 26 | Putnam | 19,200 | 17 |
| Gilchrist | 4,300 | 3 | St. Johns | 20,500 | 8 |
| Glades | 2,900 | 1 | St. Lucie | 8,100 | 5 |
| Gulf | 3,600 | 3 | Santa Rosa | 14,200 | 9 |
| Hamilton** | 9,454 | 8 | Sarasota | 15,100 | 5 |
| Hardee | 10,600 | 2 | Seminole | 21,200 | 11 |
| Hendry | 4,300 | 1 | Sumter | 11,500 | 8 |
| Hernando | 5,100 | 3 | Suwannee** | 15,731 | 14 |
| Highlands | 10,900 | 7 | Taylor | 13,700 | 10 |
| Hillsboro | 174,200 | 16 | Union | 8,100 | 5 |
| Holmes | 12,900 | | Volusia | 48,900 | 19 |
| Indian R. | 7,800 | 6 | Wakulla | 5,600 | |
| Jackson | 32,200 | 26 | Walton | 15,400 | 8 |
| Jefferson** | 13,408 | 23 | Washington | 12,300 | 6 |
| Lafayette | 4,400 | 1 | Total | | 678 |

** 1930 Census - no estimate

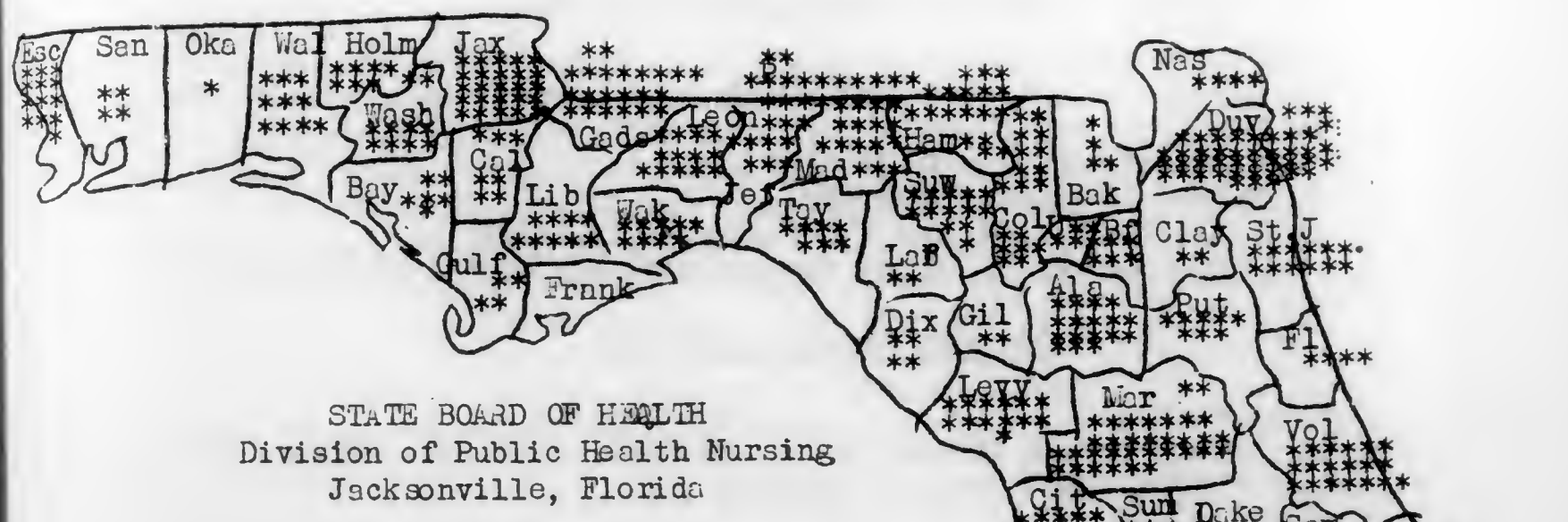
UNREGISTERED MIDWIVES OF FLORIDA - 1933 - WHITE



STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
Division of Public Health Nursing
Jacksonville, Florida

| COUNTIES | ESTIMATED POPULATION | NO. OF MIDWIVES | COUNTIES | ESTIMATED POP. | NO. OF M.W. |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| Alachua | 36,400 | 2 | Lake | 26,500 | 1 |
| Baker | 6,500 | 1 | Lee | 17,300 | 4 |
| Bay | 12,300 | 2 | Leon | 25,200 | 13 |
| Bradford | 10,100 | 6 | Levy | 13,300 | 4 |
| Brevard | 14,800 | 14 | Liberty | 4,067 | 1 |
| Broward | 24,800 | 12 | Madison** | 15,614 | 21 |
| Calhoun | 7,400 | 7 | Manatee | 25,000 | 3 |
| Charlotte | 4,500 | 1 | Marion | 31,400 | 1 |
| Citrus | 5,600 | 1 | Martin | 6,000 | 4 |
| Clay | 7,300 | 1 | Monroe** | 13,624 | 5 |
| Collier | 3,500 | 3 | Nassau** | 9,375 | 4 |
| Columbia | 14,700 | 18 | Okaloosa | 10,100 | 1 |
| Dade | 174,700 | 5 | Okeechobee | 4,800 | - |
| DeSoto | 7,900 | 4 | Orange | 59,200 | 8 |
| Dixie | 7,800 | 4 | Osceola | 11,800 | 3 |
| Duval | 168,800 | 42 | Palm B. | 62,800 | 15 |
| Escambia | 54,900 | 13 | Pasco | 11,100 | 5 |
| Flagler | 2,500 | 4 | Pinellas | 72,900 | 16 |
| Franklin | 6,600 | - | Polk | 83,000 | 26 |
| Gadsden | 31,900 | 22 | Putnam | 19,200 | 8 |
| Gilchrist | 4,300 | 2 | St. Johns | 20,500 | 12 |
| Glades | 2,900 | 2 | St. Lucie | 8,100 | 5 |
| Gulf | 3,600 | 4 | Santa Rosa | 14,200 | 4 |
| Hamilton** | 9,454 | 18 | Sarasota | 15,100 | 2 |
| Hardee | 10,600 | 3 | Seminole | 21,200 | 17 |
| Hendry | 4,300 | - | Sumter | 11,500 | 10 |
| Hernando | 5,100 | 1 | Suwannee** | 15,731 | 13 |
| Highlands | 10,900 | 3 | Taylor | 13,700 | 7 |
| Hillsboro | 174,200 | 17 | Union | 8,100 | 4 |
| Holmes | 12,900 | 7 | Volusia | 48,900 | 19 |
| Indian R. | 7,800 | 5 | Wakulla | 5,600 | 9 |
| Jackson | 32,200 | 25 | Walton | 15,400 | 10 |
| Jefferson** | 13,408 | 21 | Washington | 12,300 | 10 |
| Lafayette | 4,400 | 2 | Total | | 627 |
| | | | Total | | 162 |

** 1930 Census-no estimate



STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
Division of Public Health Nursing
Jacksonville, Florida

| COUNTY | ESTIMATED POPULATION | NO. OF MIDWIVES | COUNTY | ESTIMATED POPULATION | NO. OF M.W. |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Alachua | 36,400 | 17 | Lake | 26,500 | 5 |
| Baker | 6,500 | 4 | Lee | 17,300 | 6 |
| Bay | 12,300 | 6 | Leon | 25,200 | 13 |
| Bradford | 10,100 | 6 | Levy | 13,300 | 13 |
| Brevard | 14,800 | 14 | Liberty** | 4,067 | 9 |
| Broward | 24,800 | 12 | Madison** | 15,614 | 21 |
| Calhoun | 7,400 | 7 | Manatee | 25,000 | 11 |
| Charlotte | 4,500 | 1 | Marion | 31,400 | 33 |
| Citrus | 5,600 | 7 | Martin | 6,000 | 4 |
| Clay | 7,300 | 2 | Monroe** | 13,624 | 5 |
| Collier | 3,500 | 1 | Nassau** | 9,375 | 4 |
| Columbia | 14,700 | 18 | Okaloosa | 10,100 | 1 |
| Dade | 174,700 | 5 | Okeechobee | 4,800 | - |
| DeSoto | 7,900 | 4 | Orange | 59,200 | 8 |
| Dixie | 7,800 | 4 | Osceola | 11,800 | 3 |
| Duval | 168,800 | 42 | Palm B. | 62,800 | 15 |
| Escambia | 54,900 | 13 | Pasco | 11,100 | 5 |
| Flagler | 2,500 | 4 | Pinellas | 72,900 | 16 |
| Franklin | 6,600 | - | Polk | 83,000 | 26 |
| Gadsden | 31,900 | 22 | Putnam | 19,200 | 8 |
| Gilchrist | 4,300 | 2 | St. Johns | 20,500 | 12 |
| Glades | 2,900 | 2 | St. Lucie | 8,100 | 5 |
| Gulf | 3,600 | 4 | Santa Rosa | 14,200 | 4 |
| Hamilton** | 9,454 | 18 | Sarasota | 15,100 | 2 |
| Hardee | 10,600 | 3 | Seminole | 21,200 | 17 |
| Hendry | 4,300 | - | Sumter | 11,500 | 10 |
| Hernando | 5,100 | 1 | Suwannee** | 15,731 | 13 |
| Highlands | 10,900 | 3 | Taylor | 13,700 | 7 |
| Hillsboro | 174,200 | 17 | Union | 8,100 | 4 |
| Holmes | 12,900 | 7 | Volusia | 48,900 | 19 |
| Indian R. | 7,800 | 5 | Wakulla | 5,600 | 9 |
| Jackson | 32,200 | 25 | Walton | 15,400 | 10 |
| Jefferson** | 13,408 | 21 | Washington | 12,300 | 10 |
| Lafayette | 4,400 | 2 | Total | | 627 |

**1930 Census - no estimate

BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Personnel

F. A. Brink, M. D., Director
Myrtle McLendon, Secretary
W. A. Claxton, M. D., Tuberculosis Clinician
Mary Dodd, R. N., Nurse for tuberculosis work (to July 31, 1933)

District Medical Officers

Thos. E. Morgan, M. D. - District No. 1
Columbia, Baker, Nassau, Duval, Union, Bradford, Clay, St. Johns, Alachua,
Gilchrist, Putnam, Levy, Marion, Flagler.

C. W. Pease, M. D. - District No. 2
Volusia, Lake, Seminole, Orange, Osceola, Brevard, Okeechobee, St. Lucie,
Indian River, Martin, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade.

A. C. Hamblin, M. D. - District No. 3
Citrus, Hernando, Sumter, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsboro, Polk, Manatee, Hardee,
Sarasota, DeSoto, Highlands, Charlotte, Glades, Lee, Hendry, Collier.

H. A. McClure, M. D. - District No. 4
Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon*, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison, Taylor,
Hamilton, Lafayette, Dixie, Suwannee.

C. W. McDonald, M. D. - District No. 5
E. R. Marshburn, M. D.
Escambia*, Santa Rosa, Okeechobee, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Jackson, Bay,
Calhoun, Gulf.

*Served by County Health Unit.

Dr. Claxton was granted a study leave from May 15th to October 1st.

Dr. Pease had twenty-two days leave in addition to his fifteen days vacation. On July 25th he was transferred from the East Coast to the West Coast district.

On April 1st, Dr. Hamblin was relieved from duty.

Dr. McDonald was off duty from April 1st to May 1st and from July 31st to August 13th, when he proceeded to Jacksonville for conference and instructions and was assigned to duty in the East Coast district.

Dr. E. R. Marshburn was appointed District Health Officer in July and on August 1st proceeded to Jacksonville for ten days training and instructions after which he returned for duty to District No. 5 with headquarters at Marianna, his place of residence.

Dr. W. H. Y. Smith, formerly Taylor County Health Officer, was detailed to Hillsboro and Citrus counties on September 11th, 12th and 13th on account of a tropical storm.

Dr. Leland H. Dame was placed on duty December 1st as Health Officer in a special district consisting of Citrus, Sumter, Hernando and Pasco counties.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS

The usual practice of the bureau with respect to investigating outbreaks and isolated cases of communicable disease has been continued. Reports of cases coming from physicians on the regular morbidity report form, by letter from physicians or lay people and by telegram, receive the prompt attention which they seem to merit. It is necessary to exercise discretion about these investigations. Many of the reports relate to minor diseases in isolated sections or come from communities where the local health officer or attending physician can be depended upon to isolate and take adequate precautions. The appearance of the more serious communicable diseases particularly in a community without a local health service, is our signal to investigate and institute control measures. District Health Officers, when making these investigations, are expected to get all the information possible bearing on the source of infection and see as many cases as can be found, so that control measures may be made effective without delay. In making these studies the cooperation of physicians is usually available and very helpful. Their instructions to attendants about precautionary measures, disposal of infectious discharges, etc., are emphasized and supplemented by the District Health Officer making the investigation.

Typhoid incidence was remarkably low during 1933. Investigations made by the Director threw suspicion on oysters as the source of infection for six cases in Tampa and six others at West Palm Beach. At Daytona, two typhoid patients were found to have eaten oysters from polluted waters, three were considered secondary and eight others presented no tangible evidence as to the source of infection except that they lived in or near the section where there were many open privies.

Diphtheria, likewise, has been reported with less than the usual frequency. There can be no doubt whatever that the immunizing of many school children is a large factor in preventing diphtheria. Even though the pre-school age group are not reached to any great extent by this program, the prevention of disease in school children is certain to afford protection to the younger group.

A single case of smallpox was reported during the year and there is ample reason to believe that this was, in reality, a case of chickenpox. The history of onset, character of eruption, presence of other cases of chickenpox in the community and the absence of other cases of smallpox, are rather conclusive. The diagnosis was allowed to stand, however, in deference to the attending physician. A considerable number of other cases were reported as smallpox but some of these were found to be chickenpox, others were syphilis with pustular eruption and some were nothing more than cases of impetigo and scabies reported as smallpox by non-medical persons in order to get service from the State Board of Health. In spite of the absence of smallpox from the State, more than 10,000 persons were vaccinated during the year, enough, if continued from year to year, to prevent the occurrence of any widespread smallpox epidemic, such as occurred in 1926.

In February at Palatka there occurred an outbreak of sickness involving 400 or 500 persons who were attacked with vomiting, diarrhea and mild fever, the attacks lasting twenty-four to forty-eight hours. No death occurred and there were no sequelae. This outbreak was investigated by Dr. Claxton, who suggests "intestinal influenza" as the most probable diagnosis.

LEPROSY

Ten Florida lepers were transported to the National Leprosarium, Carville, Louisiana, during the year. Nine were transported at federal expense and one taken through in a car by the Bureau Director, who took opportunity to visit the institution and see many of the patients. Seven of the ten were new patients and three were readmitted after having absconded. During the year three Florida lepers absconded from Carville and their whereabouts are unknown.

We believe the care given lepers at Carville is the best to be had. Many of the patients do so well that they can safely be paroled. Their segregation while the disease is active is the best known means of safeguarding others from infection.

IMMUNIZATION

There is a growing apprehension among practicing physicians regarding the giving of free immunizing treatment to children whose parents are able to pay a private physician for this service. In some communities this has caused us to modify our usual program and give only Schick tests in the schools, urging people to avail themselves of the services of their own doctors for the inoculations. We particularly advocate this protection for pre-school children but as yet no marked success has been noted and we are still in search of a method by which parents can be persuaded to go to their own doctor for the protective inoculation of their children.

The introduction of alum precipitated toxoid for diphtheria immunization, which can be given in a single dose, has simplified greatly the work of the District Health Officers and will, we believe, make it possible to get more children treated by the family doctor. This preparation is less likely to give a reaction than is the toxoid solution in common use and the single dose is claimed to give better protection than two doses of the ordinary toxoid. A small lump is left at the point of injection but this disappears in a few weeks.

Culturing of contacts and school children for diphtheria carriers has been continued but on a much reduced scale, due in part to the decreased incidence of diphtheria.

Collection of specimens for hookworm diagnosis and the treatment of hookworm patients has been continued largely as an educational measure and always with the approval of local physicians. This work affords a means of approach to the subject of hookworm prevention and the importance of sanitation is stressed at every opportunity. It is hoped that many sanitary privies of permanent construction will be built with the aid of the CWA.

One of the duties of the Director is to inspect Child Caring Institutions for approval of the State Board of Health which is a prerequisite to the issuing of the annual license by the State Board of Public Welfare. There are about 70 of these places including orphanages, nurseries, boarding homes and lying-in hospitals. Some maintain such high standards that annual inspection is not necessary but approximately half of them are visited annually. Some are so bad that approval cannot be given. Others are able to make certain improvements that are recommended, whereupon they are approved after reinspection.

Physical examination of school children was continued but with no regularity. Only on special request are these examinations given and not then unless there appears to be a fair chance of getting corrections made when found necessary.

For the benefit of colored doctors a five days institute was arranged and conducted in Jacksonville. Lectures and practical demonstrations in diagnosis and treatment of syphilis were given. Dr. Walter Clark of the American Social Hygiene Association conducted the institute. Besides the State Health Officer and the Bureau Director the following Jacksonville physicians gave lectures: Drs. N. A. Upchurch, F. A. Copp, S. A. Richardson, T. E. Buckman, E. T. Sellars, J. L. Kirby-Smith, Paul Eaton and C. E. Royce. Ten colored doctors were registered for the course.

Free distribution of neoarsphenamine to physicians for treating their private indigent syphilitics was continued. 1100 doses were thus sent out. Educational social hygiene bulletins were furnished on request to educators, study groups, parents and others requesting them.

The free distribution of dried brewers yeast to indigent pellagra patients was continued. Some 885 two-pound packages were thus furnished while 646 additional packages were sold at cost to those who could pay.

It is interesting to note that in spite of the depression the number of pellagra cases and deaths has decreased. Just why this should occur it is difficult to say but it might be attributed to an actual improvement in diet resulting from education as to proper diet, the necessity of producing more food stuffs at home and, somewhat to the use of yeast.

Health Education

Free bulletins dealing with the control of preventable diseases were distributed as indicated in Table No. 2. Newspaper articles and public addresses before schools, clubs, etc., are other methods of spreading public health information of which due advantage has been taken.

On March 1st the regular showing of the health education motion pictures was discontinued. This was made necessary by a lack of available funds. During the balance of the year the pictures were shown only on special request. The total number of showings for the year was 60 and the total attendance 10,382. Mr. W. Y. Randle, the operator and lecturer has done excellent work and is to be commended for his diligence and dependability. The motion picture service is undoubtedly of great educational value and it is to be hoped that it may be resumed on a full time basis with some new films which are needed and, perhaps, with sound or talking pictures.

The amount of correspondence handled through the Bureau has continued to increase and a diligent effort has been made to answer each inquiry as promptly and fully as possible though many of them have little to do with public health.

REPORTS

Daily reports and monthly narrative reports are received from the District Health Officers and the Tuberculosis Clinician. The monthly reports are compiled into a monthly bureau report for the information of the State Health Officer and Board Members.

Each County Unit submits weekly and quarterly reports to this bureau. Annual reports of the three units will be found on the following pages.

All morbidity reports are received and compiled in this office. Table No. 3 shows the number of cases of certain diseases reported by months during the year.

Table No. 1 shows in condensed form a summary of some of the bureau activities as compared with those of the three previous years.

Dr. W. A. Claxton continued throughout the year as tuberculosis clinician but was on leave from May 15th to October 1st. This time was spent in a study of tuberculosis under a scholarship grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Claxton's report will be found following this one.

Miss Mary Dodd, R. N., was detailed to assist with the tuberculosis clinics and to do follow-up work (instructing patients and contacts in their homes) until the end of July when she returned to regular duty in the Bureau of Public Health Nursing.

For tactful, earnest and diligent attention to duty it is a pleasure to express gratitude and commendation for each member of the staff.

COUNTY HEALTH UNITS

The supervision of the county units has been a responsibility of the Communicable Disease Bureau. Three units were in operation on the first of the year in the following counties: Taylor, Leon and Escambia. On August 31st, the Taylor County Unit was dissolved, due to the fact that the County Commissioners did not feel warranted in making the necessary appropriation. Reports of the Units will be found on the following pages.

Until June 15th, the U. S. Public Health Service contributed to the budget of the county units. From July 1st, the Rockefeller Foundation allotted liberal amounts to their support, enabling them to continue in spite of the withdrawal of federal funds.

Under legislative authority, the State Board of Health has given substantial financial aid to the units which render excellent health service and relieve the State Board of Health of much responsibility.

Sources and disbursement of funds for county units are shown in the auditor's report.

TUBERCULOSIS DIVISION W. A. Claxton, M. D., Clinician

The activities of the tuberculosis clinician and nurse during 1933 followed the same general lines as in 1932 except that tuberculin testing was not encouraged because it was realized that finding infected children was not of much value unless X-ray films could be taken to pick out the diseased children from among those who gave a positive reaction. However, tuberculin tests were done in the schools of Alachua and Pasco counties with the hope that X-rays could be procured for the positive children. Later it was learned that the necessary funds were not available.

In Miami a special survey was made in the white and colored high schools with students ranging from 14 to 19 years of age. Of 861 white students 16.3% gave positive reactions and out of these 8 cases of tuberculosis were found by X-ray examination. In the colored high school 807 tests were made and 33.8% were positive reactors. This shows more than twice the incidence of infection among the colored students.

Tuberculin tests were made on the inmates of the Florida Farm Colony for the Epileptic and Feeble Minded. Here peculiarly only 19.7% of the males gave a positive reaction while among the females 42.1% reacted. This can be accounted for either by the overcrowding among the females or by the fact that one or more open cases of tuberculosis had infected a large number of female inmates.

An interesting small clinic was held in Tampa with Dr. C. D. Hopkins, City Physician. Tests were done on 30 contact children. Ten of these were positive reactors. X-rays taken on these ten revealed two definite cases of parenchymatous tuberculosis. These children had no symptoms or physical signs of tuberculosis. They were at a stage when six months treatment would cure them. Think of the early cases that could be discovered and cured if we had funds for X-ray films in connection with a large number of tuberculin tests.

Many chest examinations were made at the request of physicians over the state. This is a service which could be more generally requested by physicians. Most general practitioners are glad to get this service and most of the patients are not able to afford paid consultation for diagnosis and advice on treatment.

The tuberculosis cottage at the Prison Farm at Raiford was visited and a number of patients examined with Dr. Whitaker. An adult clinic was held in Alachua county with very good attendance.

In May a course of study in the north was begun through the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation. This included the course at the school for tuberculosis at Saranac Lake and a three months stay at the Henry Phipps Institute in Philadelphia.

These courses were productive of much valuable knowledge and experience in the field of tuberculosis. The school for tuberculosis at Saranac Lake lasted six weeks. 24 doctors from the United States, Canada, Japan and China took the course which was a complete study of the subject of tuberculosis from anatomy and pathology thorough diagnosis with clinical cases furnished and demonstration of the latest methods of medical and surgical treatment. Three months were spent at the Henry Phipps Institute at Philadelphia where clinical material, correlation of physical and X-ray findings and association with leaders in the field of tuberculosis combined in furnishing a valuable course of study.

The main features observed were: that rest, good food and fresh air are still considered the basis for treatment of tuberculosis; that early diagnosis is of paramount importance especially for shortening the required period of treatment; that X-ray is being used more and more not only for diagnosis but to study the course of the disease; and that surgical measures such as pneumothorax, phrenicectomy and thoracoplasty are being used more generally in selected cases. The aim of the treatment is to get rid of cavities and this is most quickly accomplished by collapse of the lung in one way or another.

As the end of the year is reached we find all over the state a remarkable increase in the interest of Tuberculosis Control Measures. Everywhere one goes there is the same question "why isn't something done to provide a place to put our tuberculosis patients?" This is the result of two factors: First, the fact that people have become educated to the actual need of helping the tuberculosis sick and protecting the contacts, Second, so many tuberculosis patients have appeared and applied for relief from the County Officials, the Non-Official Relief Agencies and the Federal Relief Councils. We find several counties and municipalities attempting to provide tuberculosis beds. Marion, Volusia, Escambia and Duval counties have been attempting to provide hospitalization for their tuberculosis residents. The City of West Palm Beach is doing likewise. It is unlikely that all these plans will materialize but that it shows the feeling of a definite need is evident.

Our greatest need is a State Sanatorium not for tuberculosis patients to go to die but for tuberculosis patients to go to get well. It has been hoped that a Sanatorium might be built with federal funds. If this cannot be brought about then the next legislature should surely provide for such an institution. A tuberculosis sanatorium for the State of Florida will not only be the fulfillment of a serious need but will be a creditable monument to the State Administration that is responsible for its construction.

Before closing this report I want to express appreciation to the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association who have worked with us wholeheartedly and through their county affiliations have done much to foster the cause of tuberculosis control measures in the State.

TABLE NO. 1

Summary of Activities during 1930-1933, both inclusive

| | <u>1930</u> | <u>1931</u> | <u>1932</u> | <u>1933</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Interviews & Conferences | 4474 | 6397 | 7746 | 5279 |
| Public Addresses | 467 | 691 | 821 | 698 |
| Newspaper Articles | 121 | 198 | 169 | 117 |
| Schools Visited | 2040 | 2140 | 2809 | 1924 |
| Clinics Attended | 1391 | 1809 | 2698 | 1611 |
| Persons Examined | 13,897 | 6703 | 10,769 | 6198 |
| C. D. Investigated | 740 | 1017 | 1136 | 589 |
| Cases Isolated or Excluded | 477 | 659 | 572 | 253 |
| Houses Placarded | 134 | 293 | 73 | 31 |
| Smallpox Vaccinations | 6520 | 11,276 | 17,325 | 10,804 |
| Typhoid Inoculations | 37,268 | 55,409 | 94,160 | 62,468 |
| Schick Tests | 19,925 | 19,889 | 21,000 | 13,792 |
| T. A. Given and/or Toxoid | 18,357 | 23,865 | 21,439 | 10,311 |
| Throat Swabs | 1560 | 4598 | 2605 | 417 |
| Other Specimens | 2654 | 2789 | 2948 | 550 |
| Tuberculin Tests | 334 | 2798 | 10,769 | 4697 |
| Malaria Smears | 713 | 57 | 3146 | 683 |
| Hookworm Treatments | 2087 | 1144 | 2100 | 4329 |
| Quinine Treatments | 721 | 146 | | |

TABLE NO. 2

Number of pamphlets distributed by the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 1930-1931-1932-1933

| | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| Manpower | 2513 | 758 | 248 | 737 |
| Outdoing the Ostrich | | | | 399 |
| Sex Education in the Home | 355 | 210 | 287 | 747 |
| Keeping Fit | 3739 | 390 | 393 | 523 |
| The Girl's Part | 2100 | 388 | 389 | 100 |
| Healthy Happy Womanhood | 3249 | 283 | 381 | 720 |
| Sex Education in the Schools | 1485 | 234 | 305 | 416 |
| Wonderful Story of Life for Boys | | | | 21 |
| Wonderful Story of Life for Girls | | | | 21 |
| Syphilis Information | 150 | | 165 | 440 |
| Gonorrhea Information | 150 | | 165 | 90 |
| Social Hygiene Outline | | | | 650 |
| Tuberculosis | 4219 | 3850 | 1895 | 1120 |
| Typhoid | 1660 | 1879 | 341 | 25 |
| Malaria | 7130 | 4921 | 2440 | 10,132 |
| Hookworm | 14,767 | 11,263 | 8675 | 13,977 |
| Pellagra | 54 | 389 | 455 | 800 |
| Whooping Cough | | 285 | 120 | 51 |
| Diphtheria | 6770 | 3739 | 2585 | 2673 |
| Sore Eyes | 1890 | 1149 | 250 | 106 |
| Smallpox | 770 | 2874 | 1730 | 639 |
| What To Do When | 2190 | 4384 | 4335 | 1615 |
| Influenza | 3430 | 440 | 155 | 245 |
| Flies | | | 500 | 337 |
| Rabies | | | 50 | 10 |
| Mosquito Control | | | 100 | 677 |
| Privy | | | | 186 |
| COMMUNICABLE DISEASE PLACARDS: | | | | 245 |

TABLE NO. 3

Number of cases of certain communicable diseases reported to the State Board of Health during 1930-1933, both inclusive:

| | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|
| Typhoid | 140 | 183 | 266 | 183 |
| Typhus | 39 | 31 | 42 | 54 |
| Malaria | 576 | 339 | 318 | 1011 |
| Smallpox | 28 | 27 | 33 | 1 |
| Measles | 5287 | 3779 | 217 | 1048 |
| Scarlet Fever | 341 | 266 | 235 | 203 |
| Diphtheria | 491 | 501 | 735 | 452 |
| Influenza | 104 | 1543 | 335 | 1267 |
| Poliomyelitis | 11 | 17 | 8 | 7 |
| Encephalitis | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tuberculosis | 487 | 511 | 591 | 661 |
| Syphilis | 4199 | 3965 | 4063 | 4833 |
| Gonorrhea | 802 | 714 | 713 | 616 |
| Pellagra | 51 | 64 | 60 | 73 |
| Undulant | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Tularemia | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

COUNTY HEALTH UNITS

U. S. Public Health Service
Rockefeller Foundation
State Board of Health
Cooperating

TAYLOR COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

A summary of the work done by the Taylor County Health Unit for the twelve months period from September 1, 1932 to August 31, 1933.

CHILD HYGIENE

Advice and Home Visits: There have been 150 expectant mothers given advice. This merely stressed the carrying out of the orders already given by the family physician. Where no family physician was in attendance, each patient was advised to be examined by a physician just as soon as she could do so. Forty-five (45) more expectant mothers were reached this year than last year and 72 more than the first year the Health Unit was in operation. An average of 11 midwives were instructed by the nurse at 17 classes and 214 home visits were made. These classes were held in order that the standards of midwifery might be raised, as maternal and infant deaths are highest where midwives officiate in the deliveries. After attending the classes each midwife was given a certificate by the State Board of Health provided she met with the necessary requirements. All the midwives of Taylor County attended for one week an "Institute for Midwives" at Tallahassee. This institute acted as an advanced course in midwifery. Three thousand and thirty-four (3034) children have been instructed concerning their physical health (some children in the school system being lectured more than once), and 2420 home visits have been made by the nurse. These were to infants, pre-school and school children, pre-natals, post-natals and medical and surgical cases. Where a pre-school or school child had been examined, the nurse in her visit talked to the parents concerning the child's defects. Where the children had not been examined, the nurse tried to persuade the parents to have this done.

Examinations: Three hundred and six infant and pre-school children were examined. One hundred forty-six (146) of these were found to be defective with 183 defects. Pre-school clinics were held at the following places: Foley, Perry, Shady Grove, Pine Grove, Covington, Oakland, Mt. Gillead, Pine Level, Stephensville, Carbur, Athona, Boyd, Fonholloway and Pisgah. Two thousand two hundred eighty-five (2285) school children were examined, which included all of the white and colored children in the school system at the time the examinations were made. 1512 were found defective with 2162 defects. There were 77.7% defective school children last year as compared with 66.17% this year, a decrease of 11.55%. 163 children were excluded from school for some contagious disease until free from such disease. 176 drills in hygiene were held.

Health Classes: Five health classes were held for teen age girls at Perry, Carbur, Shady Grove, Foley and Cabbage Grove schools. These classes were in: (1) Personal Health, (2) Home Health, (3) Infant Care, (4) Communicable Diseases (stressing hookworms and malaria, and, (5) Community Health and First Aid.

ORTHOPEDIC CLINIC: An orthopedic clinic was held by Dr. Fort (Crippled Children's Physician) at the Woman's Club building, when 42 children were examined.

Communicable Diseases: 42 cases of contagious diseases have been quarantined, entailing 364 visits by the nurse and physician. These were 12 of diphtheria, 3 of scarlet fever, 1 of typhoid fever (this case died before the fever was clinically recognized) and 29 of measles.

Diphtheria: 668 people were tested for diphtheria susceptibility. 76 were found susceptible and 285 were protected against this disease (this includes the non-tested pre-school children as well as the positive Schick reactors). This means that 22.4% of the people of Taylor County, during the past three years, have been protected against diphtheria. 108 nose and throat cultures for diphtheria germs have been taken. These were to either diagnose the case at the beginning or the necessary two cultures for release at the end of quarantine.

Hookworms: 1567 specimens were examined for hookworms. 729 of these were found to be positive and 838 negative. 682 were treated for these worms. Hookworms have been reduced from 52.6% in 1931-1932 to 46.6% in 1932-1933, or 6%.

Malaria: 25,302 five-grain capsules of quinine have been distributed to the people of Taylor county. This quinine was supplied by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for its members and their families. Malaria incidence in school children has been reduced from 20.88% in 1931-1932 to 10.15% in 1932-1933, or a 10.73% reduction.

131,570 feet of drainage have been dug in 200 ditches throughout Taylor county. This work was done by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under the supervision of the Health Unit.

Smallpox: 386 people were protected against smallpox. 10.8% of the people of Taylor county have been protected since September 1, 1930.

Typhoid: 1053 people have been protected against typhoid fever. 20.8% of the people have been protected during the past three years. One case of typhoid fever (which died) occurred during the year. This was an imported case from South Florida.

Tuberculosis: There were 14 people examined for tuberculosis with 3 having been found to have this disease. There were 12 active cases in the county during the year, with 3 deaths.

Corrections: There were 254 sanitary toilets installed (these include three types, new sanitary pit toilets, privies restored to sanitary type and septic tanks). Three new water connections were found installed. There were 90 samples of water collected for analysis by the State Board of Health. This included water for drinking and that from swimming pools. The four dairies showed marked improvement during the year. 78 dwellings and 12 sleeping quarters have been found to be effectively screened against flies and mosquitoes. 835 physical defects in school children, or 40.93%, and 46 physical defects in pre-school children have been found corrected.

Educational: There have been 2286 circulars distributed throughout the county. These have varied from the care of the hair to the care of the feet. These circulars were distributed when home visits were made, at the Unit office and at the various clinics held.

Blue Ribbon Program: A blue ribbon, gold star programme was held in four schools, and a gold star programme only was held in four other schools. Any child who had no physical defects and who had taken the protective treatments against typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox, and the treatment for hookworms (if he had them) was a gold star child. If, in addition, he had kept the health habit chart for six weeks, then he was a blue ribbon child. There were 372 gold star and 179 blue ribbon children.

Sanitation: There were 796 inspections of private premises, 410 of public premises (which includes all food handling places) and 56 of dairies (a monthly inspection being made at the least and oftener if necessary). All milch cows in the four dairies were tested for contagious abortion by Dr. Fish of the State Agricultural Department. 50 out of the 142 were found to be positive.

LEON COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

The following is a report of the activities of the Leon County Health Unit for the year 1933:

Educational: Health education is the predominating aim in public health work and is stressed in every phase. This is carried out through news articles, talks at schools, clubs and community meetings, through motion pictures, with literature and in private conferences. During the year 59 news articles were printed; 128 health talks were made to 12,335 people, 2,800 pieces of literature were distributed.

Early in the year community meetings were held at the various schools in the county; malaria was the subject discussed. Health talks were made in all the schools stressing especially malaria and hookworm. The purpose of the home visits by the nurses is to impart information on prenatal care, infant care, tuberculosis, pellagra or whatever is needed in the home visited.

The midwives in the county assemble once each month for instruction, and marked improvement has been noted in their personal appearance as well as their equipment.

A Health Exhibit was prepared and shown at the County Fair demonstrating various health projects carried on through the grades of the public schools. This exhibit consisted of health posters, books, essays, motion pictures, etc. The projects sponsored by the County Civic Council were on display also.

General Activities of the Nurses: In addition to their many other duties the nurses made home visits as follows: Prenatal 275, infant and preschool 964, school follow-up 561, tuberculosis 123, venereal disease 90, cripple children 91, miscellaneous 745.

Fifty complete layettes were provided by the women of the various churches in the county for needy white mothers. This service has been a blessing indeed, and the women are to be commended most highly for joining with the Health Unit in this phase of its work.

Sanitation and Hookworm Eradication: During the year 287 pit toilets were installed in the rural sections of the county; 33 sewer connections were made in Tallahassee. 1,091 hookworm treatments were given.

Dairy Work: Regular inspections, numbering 630, were made to the dairies and samples of milk tested at the laboratory as usual. As a whole the dairymen have co-operated in maintaining a high quality of milk. Health certificates are required annually of every one connected with the dairy work.

Meat and Oyster Markets: After the new meat market ordinance was passed by the City Commissioners of Tallahassee, regular inspections were made to ascertain the sanitary conditions of the markets. Radical improvements were made by a number of them. Inspection of the oyster places is made to see that they handle oysters from approved beds only and to see that the oysters are handled according to the prescribed regulations of the State Board of Health. 1,116 inspections were made to these markets.

Venereal Disease Control: Blood tests for syphilis were made on 424 persons of whom 131 were positive. Arrangements were made to have the positive cases treated either by private physicians or at the A. & M. College Hospital clinic. At the clinic 668 treatments were given; private physicians treated a large number of the indigent cases.

Immunization Work: The number of persons immunized during the year is as follows: typhoid 1,095; smallpox 610; diphtheria 405; 293 Schick tests were made.

Only seven cases of typhoid occurred in the county in 1933 with no deaths. There has not been a case of smallpox reported in the county during the past three years. Diphtheria immunization especially among the children under school age needs more attention. There were eight cases of diphtheria during the year, no deaths, however, occurred.

School Work: Realizing the rich opportunity for constructive health work through the schools we have endeavored to stress this more than ever. Early in September the principals of all schools in the county were contacted and the health program discussed. All children meeting certain requirements will be awarded a health certificate near the close of school.

During the year 2,697 school children were examined. That there has been an excellent response by children and parents and that the teachers have rendered invaluable service in carrying out the health program is reflected in the comparatively small number of uncorrected defects found among the children.

Throughout the last semester nutritional classes were conducted in several of the schools, enrolling 550 underweight children. This proved very beneficial as shown by the marked gain in weight by most of the children. Through the County Civic Council funds were obtained from the various civic clubs and other organizations to supply 135 pints of milk daily to the school children whose parents were unable to buy it. This work was resumed in the fall and will continue during the entire school term.

The Kiwanis Club sponsored a tonsil clinic at which 13 operations were performed. The club also paid for special examinations and glasses for five children with defective vision.

Summer Round-Up of Pre-School Children: The summer round-up of the pre-school children was sponsored by the P-T. A.'s resulting in the examination and immunization of 72 children. This phase of the work needs to be emphasized more. Seventy-three colored children were examined on Hospital Day at the A. & M. College.

Laboratory Work: The number of specimens sent to the State Laboratory is as follows: Blood for Kahn tests (syphilis) 424; blood for malaria 984; smears for diphtheria 16; sputum for tuberculosis 11; feces for intestinal parasites 1,805; water for B. coli. 45; milk for bacterial count 347; typhoid cultures 220; miscellaneous 93; making a total of 3,945.

It is noted with interest that during the past three years not a single sample of city water tested showed B. coli nor a high bacterial count.

Mosquito and Malaria Control Work: In Tallahassee the oil truck has been in use regularly throughout the year, and the house to house inspection has been continued as usual. A total of 99,029 inspections have been made by all inspectors during the year. The efficiency of this work is reflected by the comparatively few complaints from mosquitoes in Tallahassee during the summer. 72 rural and more than 100 urban homes were screened during the year.

The ditching done with Reconstruction Finance Corporation labor under supervision of the Health Unit will drain a number of ponds and several hundred acres of swampy land or land that was easily flooded, making excellent mosquito breeding places. 32,180 linear feet or more than six miles of ditching have been completed, and 16,214 cubic yards of dirt removed. Several road ditches were opened. Only about five acres remain within the City of Tallahassee that can be regarded as a breeding place for mosquitoes. This drainage will prove of lasting benefit and will aid materially in our mosquito and malaria control work.

In conclusion the Health Department wants to acknowledge its appreciation for the cooperation received by City, County and State Officials, Clubs, Churches, P-T.A.'s, the Daily Democrat, Florida State News, and other organizations, to all contributing agencies and to many individuals too numerous to mention.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

The following is a report of the activities of the Escambia County Health Unit for the year ending December 31, 1933:

There have been no outstanding developments concerning the work of the Escambia County Health Unit during the past year, there has been no epidemic, routine work of an educational public health nature being carried on under each division of public health activity, namely, child hygiene including the pre-school child and midwife control, communicable disease control with especial attention given to tuberculosis control, food inspection and pure food control, sanitary inspections and special inspections. The above divisions may be divided and subdivided.

It has been stated that any community, within certain limitations, can fix its own death rate. Public health work in this county is in its infancy and the foundation of a reduction in the death rate is now being laid.

If someone were to ask to name the greatest accomplishment of the Escambia County Health Unit since it was organized, the answer would unhesitatingly be, the awakening of a health conscience in this community.

Before the Escambia County Health Unit was organized very little attention was paid to public health matters. The city had pure water and everything else from a public health standpoint was taken for granted. Since the Escambia County Health Unit was organized, publicity has been given concerning every phase of public health work especially has this been true in the public schools, until the majority of our citizens have become "health minded" because they have learned that public health is a community problem. It matters not if a person is wealthy and well informed, he is not able to protect himself and family from certain conditions which are a menace to health: disposal of sewage and garbage, his milk supply, the purity and cleanliness of other food products, the protection of his children against quarantinable diseases except by the enforcement of the laws concerning these problems acting through the Escambia County Health Unit.

The school should be a model of sanitation, it being a part of the child's life. It is there that the seeds of health are sown. It has been there that our public health nurses have tried to sell public health which would be carried into each home by the child. The children of today are the "grown folks" of tomorrow.

Public health problems of this county are varied and many. With our limited personnel we have tried to handle each problem as best we could, especial attention being given to child hygiene and hookworm disease; communicable diseases, especially typhoid fever and tuberculosis.

Veneral disease is the greatest public health problem in this community. We have not tried to undertake the control of this monster which today is the greatest menace to our civilization. However, plans are being worked out to tackle this great destroyer of health, life and human happiness. Perhaps first aid stations will be established and other methods adopted to prevent the spread of this demon -

"Who lurks in the halls of the rich and great,
and hides in the pauper's home."

Twenty cases of typhoid fever were reported during 1933 but actually there were only fifteen cases. Subsequent investigations disclosed that five of the cases reported were not typhoid fever. There were sixty-seven cases reported after January and February 1932, two deaths occurring during January and February of that year.

The Escambia County Health Unit was organized during March 1932. There have been only two deaths since July 1932, and one of these was questionable as to being typhoid. The average number of deaths for ten years prior to the organization of the Escambia County Health Unit was eight and one-third. The source of typhoid fever was found and practically eliminated, namely, infected oysters from sewage polluted waters and the open back surface toilet, 2500 of these filthy, disease breeding places have been eliminated. An epidemic of typhoid fever in this community is a relic of the past.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion permit me to say that our watch word is ONWARD. We must have more stringent regulations concerning the housing problem, more stringent regulations

concerning the handling of foods, especially is this true of our groceries, markets and restaurants.

There should be compulsory vaccination against smallpox, especially the school child.

Some means should be provided to take care of the city sewage so as not to contaminate our wonderful bathing beaches.

The recording of vital statistics should be transferred to the Health Department.

More nurses should be added to our nursing staff, a colored nurse should be employed to work in the schools.

A careful perusal of the statistical report will be interesting.

To the Escambia County Medical Society, the Press of Pensacola, Officials of the City and County, the different Civic organizations, the Chamber of Commerce, and others who have contributed to the success of the Escambia County Health Unit during 1933, we desire to express our sincere thanks.

January 1st, 1934.

Dr. Henry Hanson,
State Health Officer,
State Board of Health,
Jacksonville, Florida.

Dear Doctor Hanson:

I have the honor to submit in tabular form a report of the activities of the Bureau of Laboratories for the year 1933.

Table I shows the way in which the work was distributed among the five Laboratories. There was a gross increase of 4% in the amount of work done, which was shared by all the Laboratories except Miami. The decrease at Miami was probably due to the disturbed economic condition.

Table II showing the distribution of work by months indicated peaks in March and October, as in the previous year.

The gross figures show increases in the number of specimens examined for Animal Parasites, Malaria, Agglutination Tests, Stool and Urine Cultures, Tuberculosis, Gonorrhea, Syphilis and Leprosy. Notable decreases in volume of work occurred with Throat Cultures, Ophthalmia, Rabies and samples of Milk and Water.

ANIMAL PARASITES

The total number of specimens submitted for the detection of Animal Parasites was 48254 as against 43294 in 1932. The proportion positive for Hookworm (28.4%) checks so well with previous years that it may be accepted as an accurate index of the condition of the children of the state, most of the specimens coming from school children. Toward the end of the year a good many specimens were sent in as a result of C.W.A. and allied activities. It is to be hoped that the benefit derived from such activities will bear some direct relation to the expenditure of money and effort involved.

DIPHTHERIA

A falling off of 15,000 in the number of specimens submitted for examination was not unexpected since 1932 showed a 50% increase over 1931. The proportion positive for Diphtheria was 4.1%, a figure in line with previous experience.

VINCENT'S ANGINA

Of 2764 specimens submitted for the diagnosis of Vincent's Angina, 842 or 30.1% were positive. Ever since the World War this disease has been on the increase and it deserves more attention

VINCENT'S ANGINA-cont.

than it has been getting. We are pleased to note that many of these specimens were submitted by Dentists.

MALARIA

The experience with Malaria has been very striking. A 40% increase in the number of specimens submitted was enough to excite remark but when it was accompanied by an increase in the proportion of positives from 4.14% in 1932 to 12.4% in 1933, it demands explanation. The highest yearly proportion of positives in the past was 10% in 1929. Considering separately the experience of the individual Laboratories, the percentage of positives ran as follows: Tallahassee 16.8, Tampa 15.7, Jacksonville 11.0, Pensacola 8.7 and Miami 1.7.

The question arises, how much of this increase is real and how much due to improved technique. Some at least can be attributed to the latter factor. We are greatly indebted to Doctor T. H. D. Griffiths of the United States Public Health Service for improvements in the technique of staining and for instruction and assistance in recognizing Malaria organisms in doubtful cases. An improvement for which we are indebted to Miss Pearl Griffith consists in the making of thick or thin films from the sediment found beneath the blood-clot in wet specimens of blood. This method has revealed the presence of Malaria in a large number of instances. The chief improvement in the technique consists in a wider application of the thick drop method. By applying the Giemsa stain in very dilute solution to either fixed or unfixed blood films (having exercised great care to adjust to 7.1 the pH of the water used in making up the stain), we obtain very beautiful preparations.

SPECIAL WORK

In addition to the routine work we have had the privilege of studying intensively several cases of Malaria which were induced for therapeutic purposes. As a result of these studies a new theory was evolved with respect to the susceptibility of red cells to Malaria. A paper on this subject was read at a joint meeting of the National Malaria Committee and the American Society for Tropical Medicine, at Richmond, Virginia. In this paper it was pointed out that red cells in the reticulocyte stage, (that is, in the first twelve hours after they enter the circulation) are found to be infected with Malaria in a much higher ratio than are adult red cells. The ratio found is consistent with the belief that the reticulocyte is the only susceptible red cell.

This will account for relapses after hemorrhage and injury as well as after going from low to high altitudes, the common factor being the presence in the circulation of an increased number of reticulocytes or young red cells called forth by the loss of cells on the one hand, or the necessity for an increased number of red cells on the other.

SPECIAL WORK-cont.

The paper referred to will be published in the American Journal of Tropical Medicine.

TYPHOID FEVER

An increase in the number of blood specimens submitted for the Widal test was accompanied by an actual as well as a percentage decrease in positive findings. A marked increase in the number of Stool Cultures for Typhoid was the result of a concerted effort to make sure that Typhoid carriers are not permitted to handle food.

The distribution of Typhoid Fever in time and space shows pretty conclusively that the "carrier" is the chief source of the disease at present. This of course makes imperative an effort to prevent the "carrier" from handling food of any kind. In the examination and licensing of food handlers, a stool examination for B. Typhosus is vastly more important than is a test for Syphilis.

We have corroborated the finding of Havens with regard to the value of Lithium Chloride in selective media for Typhosus and make constant use of it to advantage.

Of 1275 specimens of blood submitted for the Weil Felix test, 86 were positive. This test does not distinguish between Brills disease and Rocky Mountain Fever (Eastern variety).

TUBERCULOSIS

A rather marked increase in the number of sputum specimens (5389-4371) was accompanied by an increase in the percentage of positive findings.

GONORRHEA

The number of examinations for Gonococcus increased slightly while the number found positive diminished a trifle. The number of cases of Ophthalmia found to be due to the Gonococcus was exactly the same as in the preceding year.

SYPHILIS

A substantial increase will be noted in the number of specimens submitted for the Kahn test 19%. The percentage found positive shows a slight decrease.

RABIES

There has been a gratifying decrease in the number of animals found to have Rabies, (20 as against 70 in 1932). This is in all probability due to the increased amount of attention given the subject owing to the unfortunate experiences of recent years and particularly to the increased number of prophylactic inoculations of dogs.

LEPROSY

Of 78 specimens examined for Leprosy, 14 were found positive as against 9 out of 29 last year.

MILK

Changes in personnel and assignment caused a falling off in the amount of work done on milk and milk products.

BIOLOGICALS

Table III shows the distribution of Biological materials.

The Staff, both Technical and Clerical is grossly overworked.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Paul Eaton
Director of Laboratories.

TABLE I

EXAMINATIONS MADE IN THE LABORATORIES DURING THE YEAR 1933

| LABORATORY | EXAMINATIONS | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------|
| | DIAGNOSTIC | MILK AND WATER | TOTAL |
| CENTRAL: | | | |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 118,219 | 4413 | 122,632 |
| BRANCHES: | | | |
| Tampa, Florida. | 53,034 | 5614 | 58,648 |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 9,652 | 2383 | 12,035 |
| Miami, Florida. | 29,500 | 9199 | 38,699 |
| Tallahassee, Fla. | 10,868 | 1160 | 12,028 |
| TOTAL | 221,273 | 22,769 | 244,042 |

1933
CENTRAL LABORATORY
Jacksonville, Florida.

| ANIMAL P.R. SITES | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---------------------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------------|
| HOOKWORM: Pos. | 630 | 1,468 | 634 | 394 | 327 | 259 | 413 | 267 | 423 | 674 | 632 | 585 | 6706 | |
| Neg. | 1606 | 2739 | 3072 | 2103 | 1411 | 814 | 656 | 835 | 749 | 1295 | 1258 | 1331 | 17869 | |
| Unsat. | 37 | 104 | 101 | 94 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 41 | 24 | 39 | 463 | |
| ASCARIS | 23 | 76 | 33 | 35 | 23 | 42 | 21 | 26 | 18 | 37 | 7 | 22 | 363 | |
| OXYURIS | 16 | 16 | 21 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 96 | |
| STROGYLOIDES | 1 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 46 | |
| TAPWORM | 12 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 68 | |
| TRICHURI | 6 | 15 | 7 | 41 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 1 | | | 106 | 25717 |
| THROAT CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DIPHTHERIA: Pos | 59 | 31 | 50 | 23 | 11 | 12 | 19 | 30 | 17 | 22 | 43 | 41 | 358 | |
| Neg | 1195 | 782 | 830 | 621 | 477 | 401 | 379 | 681 | 849 | 1322 | 1564 | 1315 | 10416 | 10774 |
| VINCENT ANGINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos | 27 | 27 | 32 | 33 | 28 | 19 | 31 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 17 | 4 | 259 | |
| Neg | 60 | 58 | 68 | 40 | 60 | 58 | 31 | 44 | 31 | 79 | 53 | 51 | 633 | 892 |
| STREPTOCOCCUS | 9 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 25 | 15 | 14 | 99 | |
| MALARIA: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | 6 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 27 | 97 | 137 | 176 | 171 | 202 | 70 | 910 | |
| Neg. | 310 | 290 | 356 | 347 | 465 | 757 | 917 | 1018 | 881 | 844 | 642 | 553 | 7380 | 8291 |
| Unsat. | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| AGGLUTINATION TESTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TYPHOID: Pos. | 2 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 881 | 918 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 38 | |
| Neg. | 312 | 299 | 349 | 347 | 469 | 584 | 721 | 1 | 968 | 842 | 615 | 3 | 7305 | 7360 |
| Partial | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 17 | |
| PARA. TYPHOID:A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neg. | 34 | 39 | 49 | 44 | 61 | 62 | 113 | 137 | 104 | 95 | 60 | 50 | 848 | 848 |
| PARA. TYPHOID:B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neg. | 34 | 39 | 49 | 44 | 61 | 62 | 113 | 137 | 104 | 95 | 60 | 50 | 848 | 848 |
| WILL. FELIX: Pos | 1 | | | | 4 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 49 | |
| Neg | 33 | 39 | 49 | 40 | 56 | 58 | 101 | 130 | 97 | 86 | 1 | 41 | 786 | 848 |
| Partial | | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | 2 | 13 | |
| BRUCILLA ABORTUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | 26 | 22 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 4 | 58 | 43 | 29 | 27 | 10 | |
| Neg. | | | | 22 | 39 | | 72 | 79 | | | | | 488 | |
| Partial | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 501 |
| TULAREMIA: Pos. | 6 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 18 | 29 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 119 | 120 |
| Neg. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| SPOTTED FEVER: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neg. | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 14 | 14 |

TABLE II

TOTAL NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS MADE BY MONTHS DURING THE YEAR 1933

| | JACKSONVILLE | TAMPA | PENSACOLA | MIAMI | TALLAHASSEE | TOTAL |
|-----------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------|--------|
| January | 9567 | 4894 | 836 | 3436 | 1696 | 20429 |
| February | 10753 | 4327 | 931 | 3371 | 1179 | 20561 |
| March | 11462 | 5950 | 1050 | 3392 | 1149 | 23003 |
| April | 9403 | 4525 | 953 | 2767 | 1086 | 18734 |
| May | 9488 | 3661 | 747 | 3215 | 950 | 18061 |
| June | 8763 | 3200 | 1158 | 2616 | 851 | 16588 |
| July | 9629 | 3876 | 916 | 2349 | 904 | 17674 |
| August | 10547 | 4283 | 957 | 2586 | 716 | 19089 |
| September | 9979 | 4044 | 1115 | 2710 | 925 | 18773 |
| October | 12260 | 5429 | 1457 | 4465 | 1117 | 24728 |
| November | 10756 | 7773 | 1152 | 3758 | 859 | 24298 |
| December | 10025 | 6686 | 763 | 4034 | 596 | 22104 |
| TOTAL | 122632 | 58648 | 12035 | 38699 | 12028 | 244042 |

1935
CENTRAL LABORATORY-cont.
Jacksonville, Florida.

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------------|
| MILK: | 562 | 311 | 451 | 553 | 380 | 359 | 317 | 346 | 277 | 278 | 281 | 241 | 4356 | 4356 |
| ICE CREAM: | | | 1 | 22 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 10 | | 1 | 57 | 57 |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | 16 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 19 | 13 | 19 | 13 | 19 | 29 | 210 | 210 |
| TOTAL: | 9567 | 10753 | 11462 | 9403 | 9488 | 8763 | 9629 | 10547 | 9979 | 12260 | 10756 | 10025 | 122632 | 122632 |

1935
CENTRAL LABORATORY-cont.
Jacksonville, Florida.

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------------|
| TYPHOID CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blood: | Pos. | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Urine & Stool: | Pos. | | | | | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | 9 |
| | Neg. | 19 | 39 | 168 | 42 | 99 | 92 | 38 | 15 | 18 | 11 | 2 | 565 | 574 |
| TUBERCULOSIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Microscopic: | Pos. | 31 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 41 | 37 | 23 | 33 | 21 | 36 | 26 | 352 | |
| | Neg. | 184 | 173 | 199 | 171 | 182 | 210 | 187 | 173 | 198 | 157 | 235 | 2242 | |
| Animal Inoculations | Unsat | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 64 |
| OPHTHALMIA: | Pos. | 7 | 5 | 6 | | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 57 | 61 |
| | Neg. | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1293 | |
| GONORRHEA: | Pos. | 87 | 69 | 86 | 90 | 125 | 106 | 91 | 118 | 140 | 137 | 121 | 5931 | |
| | Neg. | 422 | 439 | 498 | 490 | 540 | 569 | 561 | 523 | 571 | 488 | 436 | 7266 | |
| SYPHILIS | Unsat. | 5 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 42 | |
| KAHN: | Pos. | 557 | 517 | 509 | 430 | 606 | 525 | 519 | 604 | 707 | 631 | 623 | 6782 | |
| | Neg. | 3012 | 2802 | 3393 | 2977 | 3523 | 3189 | 3585 | 3766 | 4099 | 3142 | 3132 | 40249 | |
| Partial | Unsat. | 104 | 146 | 193 | 131 | 149 | 163 | 139 | 152 | 166 | 173 | 154 | 1735 | |
| RABIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dog: | Pos. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16 | |
| | Neg. | 5 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 87 | |
| Cat: | Unsat. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | |
| Calf: | Neg. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Cow: | Pos. | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Human: | Neg. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Rabbit: | Neg. | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 5 | |
| Squirrel: | Neg. | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 8 | |
| LEPROSY: | Pos. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 8 | 16 |

Grand

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Total |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| TUBERCULOSIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Microscopic: Pos | 12 | 17 | 18 | 31 | 42 | 23 | 35 | 31 | 23 | 19 | 44 | 24 | 319 | |
| Neg | 66 | 93 | 112 | 93 | 142 | 117 | 92 | 97 | 91 | 84 | 103 | 84 | 1174 | |
| Unsat | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1495 |
| OPHTHALMIA: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos | 4 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 12 | |
| Neg | 66 | 54 | 51 | 51 | 63 | 70 | 49 | 12 | 20 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 120 | |
| Pos | | | | | | | | 63 | 56 | 50 | 51 | 38 | 662 | |
| GONORRHEA: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neg | 165 | 164 | 200 | 177 | 210 | 225 | 183 | 203 | 189 | 209 | 188 | 184 | 2297 | |
| Unsat | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 3 | 6 | 2965 |
| SYPHILIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| K.H.M: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos | 138 | 170 | 172 | 137 | 172 | 139 | 161 | 221 | 133 | 279 | 220 | 177 | 2219 | |
| Neg | 1911 | 1278 | 1513 | 1471 | 1374 | 1109 | 1658 | 1674 | 1442 | 1771 | 2117 | 1625 | 19143 | |
| Partial | 111 | 95 | 120 | 104 | 95 | 87 | 73 | 95 | 100 | 69 | 161 | 154 | 1284 | |
| Unsat | 25 | 23 | 27 | 16 | 50 | 34 | 36 | 55 | 68 | 72 | 77 | 64 | 547 | 23193 |
| RABIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dog: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | | | 1 | 3 | |
| Neg | 6 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 34 | |
| Unsat | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | |
| Cat: | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| Neg | 46 | 29 | 44 | 44 | 4 | 49 | 37 | 40 | 95 | 73 | 65 | 39 | 602 | 602 |
| WATER: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MILK: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 374 | 296 | 363 | 632 | 353 | 328 | 332 | 432 | 371 | 352 | 460 | 260 | 4623 | 4623 |
| ICE CREAM: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 25 | 25 | 51 | 32 | 33 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 33 | 31 | 27 | 309 | 369 |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | 63 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 133 | 133 |
| TOTAL | 4394 | 4327 | 5950 | 4525 | 3661 | 3200 | 3876 | 4283 | 4044 | 5429 | 7773 | 6635 | 50648 | 50648 |

| 1933 LABORATORY-cont. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
| TUBERCULOSIS Microscopic: Pos. 3 Neg. 15 Unsat. 1 | 3 15 - | 4 33 - | 3 20 1 | 5 20 1 | 9 34 - | 3 40 1 | 4 29 1 | 7 25 - | 6 22 - | 3 17 - | 4 26 1 | 54 290 5 | 355 |
| OPHTHALMIA: Pos. 5 Neg. 19 Unsat. 5 | 10 25 1 | 3 34 3 | 11 26 - | 14 32 - | 13 33 - | 1 35 1 | 19 52 2 | 14 34 1 | 10 32 - | 5 26 1 | 9 26 - | 121 402 14 | 537 |
| GONORRHOEA: Pos. 5 Neg. 19 Unsat. 5 | 10 25 1 | 3 34 3 | 11 26 - | 14 32 - | 13 33 - | 1 35 1 | 19 52 2 | 14 34 1 | 10 32 - | 5 26 1 | 9 26 - | 121 402 14 | 537 |
| SYPHILIS Kahn: Pos. 41 Neg. 127 Partial 4 Unsat. 3 | 46 105 2 6 | 52 119 3 6 | 31 118 1 2 | 67 219 5 10 | 45 256 9 5 | 50 242 6 13 | 25 256 11 9 | 41 239 3 19 | 53 195 5 6 | 39 229 3 9 | 46 185 1 6 | 536 2290 53 94 | 2973 |
| RABIES Dog: Neg. 35 | 35 | 45 | 30 | 45 | 42 | 60 | 26 | 36 | 36 | 41 | 36 | 477 | 477 |
| WATER: 231 | 110 | 264 | 305 | 2 | 305 | 131 | 120 | 155 | 102 | 41 | 132 | 1906 | 1906 |
| MILK: 5 | 12 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 27 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 53 | 53 |
| MISCELLANEOUS: 536 | 931 | 1050 | 953 | 747 | 1156 | 916 | 957 | 1115 | 1457 | 1152 | 763 | 12035 | 12035 |
| TOTAL | 931 | 1050 | 953 | 747 | 1156 | 916 | 957 | 1115 | 1457 | 1152 | 763 | 12035 | 12035 |

| 1933 LABORATORY | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
| ANIMAL PARASITES HOOKWORM: Pos. 106 Neg. 136 Unsat. 7 | 100 297 9 | 141 213 5 | 136 169 1 | 73 132 2 | 86 150 2 | 47 90 3 | 39 62 5 | 116 172 1 | 361 309 1 | 155 360 1 | 42 151 1 | 1464 2263 11 | 3679 |
| ASCARIS OXYURIS T. PETTORI TRICHURIAS THROAT CULTURES DIPHTHERIA: Pos. 17 Neg. 1 Unsat. 1 | 1 5 2 | 9 5 1 | 5 2 1 | 3 4 4 | 2 5 3 | 1 5 2 | 1 5 30 | 9 3 1 | 4 1 1 | 17 36 4 | 7 17 3 | 37 260 5 | 302 |
| VINCENT ANGINA: Pos. 19 Neg. 15 Unsat. 1 | 9 11 1 | 16 23 2 | 6 9 4 | 12 16 3 | 3 9 7 | 9 11 5 | 6 20 30 | 6 16 17 | 13 14 1 | 12 7 61 | 3 19 29 | 122 172 5 | 264 |
| STREPTOCOCCUS MILLARI: Pos. 15 Neg. 1 Unsat. 1 | 15 1 1 | 15 1 1 | 27 21 1 | 23 22 1 | 32 26 1 | 63 57 2 | 64 55 55 | 62 48 1 | 75 47 1 | 44 34 2 | 16 13 13 | 533 366 10 | 566 |
| AGGLUTINATION TESTS TYPHOID: Pos. 1 Neg. 14 Partial 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 21 1 | 1 22 1 | 1 26 1 | 3 57 2 | 5 55 55 | 1 48 1 | 1 47 1 | 2 34 2 | 13 13 1 | 31 366 10 | 427 |
| P.R. TYPHOID: Neg. 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 21 | 21 |
| P.R. TYPHOID: Neg. 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 21 | 21 |
| WEIL FELIX: Pos. 2 Neg. 1 Partial 1 | 2 1 1 | 2 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 3 1 1 | 6 1 1 | 4 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 3 1 1 | 4 1 1 | 6 1 1 | 2 1 1 | 1 38 2 | 1 |
| TYPHOID CULTURES Urine & Stool: Pos. 12 Neg. 1 | 12 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 42 | 66 | 6 | - | 153 | 154 |

1933
TALLAHASSEE LABORATORY-cont.

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-------|-------------|
| SYPHILIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KAHN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | 62 | 52 | 79 | 63 | 72 | 56 | 57 | 48 | 59 | 115 | 60 | 65 | 792 | |
| Neg. | 93 | 144 | 150 | 123 | 209 | 100 | 109 | 250 | 190 | 260 | 131 | 100 | 2013 | |
| Partial | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 39 | |
| Unsat. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 65 | 2009 |
| WATER | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 9 | |
| MILK | 86 | 96 | 130 | 117 | 161 | 98 | 107 | 102 | 60 | 51 | 63 | 60 | 1161 | 1161 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 36 | 36 |
| TOTAL | 1696 | 1179 | 1149 | 1006 | 950 | 651 | 904 | 716 | 925 | 1117 | 859 | 586 | 12023 | 12023 |

1933
TALLAHASSEE LABORATORY

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------------|
| ANIMAL PARASITES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOOKWORM: Pos. | 766 | 477 | 241 | 183 | 76 | 141 | 35 | 24 | 66 | 105 | 102 | 70 | 2374 | |
| Neg. | 328 | 127 | 172 | 289 | 60 | 80 | 59 | 30 | 84 | 53 | 77 | 51 | 1415 | |
| Unsat. | 92 | 30 | 15 | 19 | 2 | | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 160 | |
| ASCARIS | 67 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 26 | 5 | | | 1 | | | | 126 | |
| OXYURIS | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| STRONGYLOIDES | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| TAPENOMI | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 6 | |
| TRICHIURIS | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 4087 |
| THROAT CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DIPHTHERIA: Pos | 1 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 10 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 15 | |
| Neg | 24 | | 64 | 35 | | | | 4 | 26 | 12 | 25 | | 262 | 277 |
| VINCENT ANGINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos | | 4 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 47 | |
| Neg | 10 | 11 | 44 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 151 | 198 |
| STREPTOCOCCUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | |
| Pos. | 8 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 73 | 49 | 42 | 13 | 352 | |
| Neg. | 92 | 95 | 93 | 101 | 156 | 155 | 193 | 124 | 225 | 281 | 149 | 79 | 1743 | |
| Unsat. | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 11 | 2107 |
| AGGLUTINATION TESTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TYPHOID: Pos. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 44 | |
| Neg. | 11 | 11 | 13 | 21 | 51 | 34 | 53 | 17 | 26 | 30 | 22 | | 313 | 357 |
| PARA TYPHOID:A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neg. | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 18 |
| PARA TYPHOID:B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neg. | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| WEIL FELIX: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neg. | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 13 |
| TUBERCULOSIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Microscopic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | 2 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 26 | |
| Neg. | 10 | 32 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 172 | 198 |
| GONORRHEA: Pos. | 5 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 19 | 19 | 22 | 21 | 17 | 27 | 21 | 15 | 204 | |
| Neg. | 23 | 21 | 26 | 28 | 39 | 23 | 44 | 21 | 36 | 60 | 50 | 36 | 421 | 625 |

1933
MILITARY LABORATORY-cont.

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------------|
| OPHTHALMIA: Neg. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GONORRHEA: Pos. | 21 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 17 | 27 | 15 | 15 | 23 | 235 | |
| Neg. | 111 | 122 | 122 | 97 | 100 | 70 | 84 | 104 | 107 | 106 | 113 | 126 | 1204 | 1529 |
| Unsat. | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | 5 | 3 | | 30 | |
| SYPHILIS KAHN: Pos. | 153 | 179 | 204 | 110 | 131 | 141 | 119 | 147 | 122 | 130 | 151 | 196 | 1793 | |
| Neg. | 1276 | 1139 | 1418 | 956 | 1227 | 975 | 957 | 961 | 1135 | 1138 | 1417 | 1311 | 14460 | |
| Partial | 43 | 33 | 90 | 46 | 72 | 75 | 54 | 66 | 65 | 50 | 81 | 104 | 829 | |
| Unsat. | 27 | 25 | 26 | 23 | 21 | 40 | 22 | 62 | 22 | 31 | 22 | 30 | 351 | 17433 |
| RABIES Dog: Neg. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | | | 19 | |
| Cat: Unsat. | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 21 |
| LEPROSY: Pos. | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 4 | | | 56 | 62 |
| Neg. | | | | | 25 | 2 | | 3 | | | | | | |
| WATER: | 226 | 180 | 260 | 202 | 262 | 246 | 150 | 230 | 234 | 330 | 134 | 176 | 2680 | 2680 |
| MILK: | 556 | 592 | 476 | 603 | 663 | 474 | 451 | 503 | 440 | 566 | 423 | 605 | 6352 | 6352 |
| ICE CREAM: | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 167 | 167 |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | 86 | 56 | 74 | 74 | 134 | 197 | 101 | 136 | 13 | 63 | 92 | 63 | 1169 | 1169 |
| TOTAL | 3436 | 3371 | 3392 | 2767 | 3215 | 2616 | 2349 | 2586 | 2710 | 4465 | 3753 | 4034 | 36699 | 36699 |

1932

MILITARY LABORATORY

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-------|-------------|
| ANIMAL PARASITES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOOKWORM: Pos. | 7 | 5 | 14 | 32 | 9 | 21 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 117 | |
| Neg. | 91 | 342 | 173 | 100 | 143 | 115 | 113 | 113 | 72 | 121 | 122 | 70 | 1052 | |
| Unsat. | | 23 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 43 | |
| ASCARIS OXYURIS | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 3 | |
| TAPEDWORM | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1320 |
| THEROAT CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DIPHTHERIA: Pos | 3 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 9 | 26 | 15 | 15 | 96 | |
| Neg | 565 | 365 | 206 | 110 | 57 | 46 | 3 | 42 | 167 | 1526 | 731 | 473 | 4375 | 4595 |
| Unsat | 14 | 23 | 11 | 3 | 7 | | | 1 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 3 | 121 | |
| VINCENT ANGINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos | 27 | 22 | 33 | 20 | 13 | 21 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 7 | 13 | 226 | |
| Neg | 40 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 33 | 34 | 29 | 27 | 29 | 64 | 79 | 51 | 519 | |
| Unsat | | | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 66 | |
| MALARIA: Pos. | 3 | 3 | 12 | 29 | 3 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 30 | 14 | 26 | 31 | 234 | |
| Neg. | | | | 1 | 26 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 241 |
| Unsat. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGGLUTINATION TESTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TYPHOID: Pos. | 4 | 2 | 10 | 26 | 36 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 21 | 24 | 12 | |
| Neg. | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 16 | 15 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 203 | |
| Partial | | 4 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 22 | |
| PARA TYPHOID: A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neg. | 11 | 9 | 13 | 23 | 36 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 25 | 16 | 25 | 26 | 237 | |
| PARA TYPHOID: B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neg. | 11 | 9 | 13 | 26 | 36 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 25 | 16 | 25 | 26 | 237 | |
| WHIL. FELLIX: Pos | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neg | 11 | 9 | 13 | 26 | 35 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 25 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 233 | |
| Partial | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 237 |
| TYPHOID CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urine & Stool | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | 2 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 20 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 174 | 130 |
| Neg. | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TUBERCULOSIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Microscopic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | 13 | 5 | 10 | 19 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 91 | |
| Neg. | 52 | 54 | 95 | 41 | 30 | 30 | 46 | 34 | 30 | 47 | 50 | 53 | 573 | |
| Unsat. | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | 3 | 670 |

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

Louva G. Lenert, Director

The Bureau of Engineering, created principally for the purpose of rendering helpful assistance to the towns and cities of the State, is concerned with environmental public health and sanitation problems which include every conceivable subject remotely involving sanitation, excepting such as concern individuals, which are covered by other bureaus of the State Board of Health.

An annual report of the work done by the Bureau can only treat very generally with each subject, giving one a bare outline of the activities covered for the details of which one is referred to the monthly and special reports on file in the office of the director.

PERSONNEL

On January 1 the personnel of the Bureau consisted of a Director, an Assistant Director (and Water Analyst), one clerk, six District Sanitary Officers, and one Milk Specialist. Due to a very drastic reduction in the appropriation by the Legislature the Board found it necessary to reduce the number of sanitary officers to five, and dis-
 pense temporarily with the full time activities of Milk Specialist. Accordingly, during July the services of two District Sanitary Officers were placed on indefinite furlough. Two sanitary officers were re-
 placed on August 1, and a new sanitary officer was appointed on Sep-
 tember 1, bringing the total number to six, being one more than was
 allowed in the budget.

Records of the Bureau are kept in the Jacksonville headquarters where permits are issued for tourist camps, bottled water plants, canneries, drainage wells, impounded water projects and swimming pools, and certificates are granted for the inter-state shipment of oysters, shucked and shell stock, and for drinking water used by railroads, air-
 planes and steamship companies in interstate commerce. Water and oyster samples are analyzed and reported, educational matter is prepared and meetings of the Florida Section, American Water Works Association, and the Florida Anti-Mosquito Association are organized.

Laboratory equipment for routine bacteriological examination of water and oyster samples and for such chemical determinations as are necessary is maintained in the Engineering Laboratory.

All of the work of the Bureau is carried on without the collection of fees or other charges and is free to any citizen or community in the State. This includes the immense amount of preliminary work necessary before permits for any purpose can be issued and also in-
 cludes the bacterial examinations of water and oyster samples and some chemical analyses of water.

TABLE III
 BIOLOGICS DISTRIBUTED DURING
 1935

| | DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN 10000 5000 units units | SCHICK | TOXOID | TOXIN ANTITOXIN | TYPHOID VACCINE | VACCINE VIRUS | ANTIRABIC VIRUS | TETANUS ANTITOXIN 1500 units |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| JANUARY | 75 28 | 1960 | 2434 | 1656 | 2346 | 2690 | 14 | 1 |
| FEBRUARY | 47 4 | 4430 | 2310 | 2289 | 1321 | 1490 | 19 | |
| MARCH | 46 14 | 920 | 1190 | 1776 | 3089 | 331 | 12 | 3 |
| APRIL | 18 9 | 5130 | 2642 | 576 | 4354 | 1350 | | 2 |
| MAY | 31 9 | 850 | 1562 | 1893 | 2075 | 712 | 11 | |
| JUNE | 38 6 | 1950 | 1307 | 900 | 1516 | 584 | 18 | 6 |
| JULY | 25 6 | 3340 | 2131 | 270 | 1642 | 850 | 22 | 3 |
| AUGUST | 98 37 | 900 | 2460 | 300 | 2535 | 1032 | 15 | 4 |
| SEPTEMBER | 116 47 | 4810 | 9646 | 4179 | 8415 | 1680 | 7 | |
| OCTOBER | 95 25 | 6220 | 6836 | 443 | 4828 | 4322 | 2 | 2 |
| NOVEMBER | 139 45 | 6370 | 4908 | 901 | 1779 | 3120 | 12 | 7 |
| DECEMBER | 98 29 | 3800 | 1675 | 1443 | 1328 | 1262 | 32 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 826 259 | 40680 | 39101 | 16626 | 35210 | 19153 | 164 | 34 |

The District Sanitary Officers have always been located at strategic points throughout the State, but are subject to call for any detail as emergencies arise. The reduction of sanitary officers to five necessitated rearrangement of the counties comprising each district as follows:

District One: Headquarters, Jacksonville; Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, Dixie, Gilchrist, Columbia, Baker, Union, Bradford, Alachua, Putnam, Clay, Nassau, Duval, St. Johns, Flagler and Volusia.

District Two: Headquarters, Orlando; Levy, Marion, Citrus, Sumter, Lake, Seminole, Orange, Brevard, Indian River, Osceola, and the east half of Polk.

District Three: Headquarters, West Palm Beach; Oklawaha, St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade, Monroe, Collier, Lee, Hendry, and Glades.

District Four: Headquarters, Tampa; Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Manatee, Sarasota, Charlotte, DeSoto, Highlands, Hardee, and the west half of Polk.

District Five: Headquarters, Marianna; Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison, and Taylor.

It was necessary to institute a training school for the new sanitary officers who were taken on August 1 and September 1, in which they were instructed in their new duties in the Bureau of Engineering, as well as the work of other bureaus in the Department, in order that they might become better acquainted with the work of the State Board of Health as a whole.

On December 1, in connection with the work of the C.W.A., and in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service, two sanitary officers were detailed as Assistant State Directors on Malaria Control and Community Sanitation Projects, their salaries and expenses being paid by the U. S. Public Health Service. This permitted the re-employment of an additional sanitary officer, and this position was filled by the reinstatement of one of those released in July on indefinite furlough.

In addition to the two C. W. A. projects mentioned above an additional Federal project on Pest Mosquito Control was set up in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and an Assistant State Director appointed, his salary and expenses being paid by the Bureau of Entomology.

The three Federal projects necessitated a vast amount of additional office work and a local project was set up for administrative assistance to be paid for by the C. W. A. The additional administrative personnel created for the purpose of carrying out the three Federal projects consisted of three Assistant State Directors, two draftsmen, and three stenographers. In the already crowded quarters of the Bureau a condition of congestion arose, but it was supposed that this work would be carried on for only a short time.

WATER SUPPLIES

One of the major duties of the Bureau consists of the regular inspection and analysis of the public water supplies of the State, particularly those supplying twenty-five or more services. Regular submission of water samples are made through the use of specially constructed shipping boxes owned by the municipalities or water companies in which the samples are packed in ice and rushed to the laboratory for bacterial analysis. The supplies of the State have been separated into two classes: (1) Those whose origin is such that the quality of water has been unquestioned over a period of three years, from which samples are submitted at quarterly intervals throughout the year; (2) All surface, treated, and shallow well supplies, in which it is felt some complication might unexpectedly develop, and from which samples are submitted at regular monthly intervals. This classification was arranged as an economy measure in which not only were time and laboratory materials for more than two thousand water samples saved annually, but the expense of collection, shipment and return of sample boxes were saved to the municipalities and water companies. This does not, however, prevent any which are placed in such classifications securing more frequent checks on bacterial quality if such are desired.

Standard Methods of Water Analysis of the American Public Health Association are used in all laboratory work. The attached table shows bacterial water examinations made during 1933. In an inspection of the table it will be noticed that slightly more than 14 per cent of the samples from Public supplies were listed as doubtful or bad. This may be misleading were one to judge that each of these samples represented the type of water furnished the consumer, but in many cases these were samples of raw water before treatment or represented faulty technique in making collections. Results are followed up very closely and when it seems advisable special investigators are sent out to check on the causes of poor supplies as indicated by laboratory analyses. Not only is the cause determined, but remedy and treatment is followed up with more laboratory tests for confirmation.

Some of the operations of the Bureau are indicated in the following brief references to water supplies in the State: Sanford, installation of aerator for removal of hydrogen sulphide; Sanibel Island, rain water supplies inspected and checked. Key Largo, rain water

supplies inspected and checked; Sarasota, complete covering of reservoir and aerator; Palatka, beautification of water shed of city water supply by planting of ravine azalea gardens (not approved by this Bureau); Pahokee, tentative approval of general lay-out for water works plant given; Fellsmere, added to public supplies regularly submitting water supplies; Belle Glade, establishment of Prison Farm Number 2 left question of satisfactory water supply; Belle Glade, City again warned regarding the necessity of a safe water supply; Mt. Dora, installation of Chlorinator for control of crenothrix; Daytona Beach, urged to install filter plant for water works, combining the Seabreeze and Daytona Beach plants into one; Clewiston, advised installation of new filter tubs; Naples, advised regarding cleaning of tank; Pahokee, loan approved by Public Works Administration, first in Florida.

A considerable number of cross connections have been uncovered in various municipalities. Not always are these connections of a dangerous character, but any entry of water from a source the quality of which is not known is considered objectionable. Valves alone are not proper safeguards, except in the case of three-way valves in which service lines may be connected with the municipal supply or with the auxiliary supply, but is impossible to connect both supplies with the service line or each other. The most effective work which has been done in safeguarding cross connections is by the West Palm Beach Water Company who keep a very effective check upon every physical connection with the distribution system.

A survey is being undertaken in Miami, St. Petersburg, and Tampa to eliminate undesirable cross connections.

Many complaints were received by individuals having water cut off for non-payment of bill. Cities and water companies were usually very lenient, and in some cases permitted individuals to work out water bills. The Bureau advised all that the State Board of Health could not compel the furnishing of free water, and any health hazard or nuisance created would be charged to the person upon whose property this existed. One city in the State furnishes free water to any individual who will take the pauper's oath. This is not often done.

CERTIFICATION TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Cooperating with the U. S. Public Health Service, Domestic Quarantine Division, inspection and certification of water supplies used on common carriers engaged in the interstate traffic for drinking and culinary supplies is carried on by the Bureau. Investigations of the supplies and necessary bacteriological and chemical tests of the water are made to see that they comply with the standard which has been adopted by the Treasury Department. For the sixth successive year Florida has received one hundred percent for certifications from the Federal government on this work. This service is furnished thirteen railroads, twenty-four steamship lines, and six airports, covering every form of travel to and from the State.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF WATER AS CONDUCTED BY LABORATORY OF THE BUREAU OF ENGINEERING - FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH - 1933 -

| | PUBLIC SUPPLIES | | | PRIVATE SUPPLIES | | | BOTTLED WATER | | | PUBLIC CARRIERS | | | MISCELLANEOUS | | | TOTAL |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------|-----|------------------|----------|-----|---------------|----------|-----|-----------------|----------|-----|---------------|----------|-----|-------|
| | Good | Doubtful | Bad | Good | Doubtful | Bad | Good | Doubtful | Bad | Good | Doubtful | Bad | Good | Doubtful | Bad | |
| Deep Wells | 1814 | 146 | 10 | 176 | 49 | 5 | 142 | 5 | - | 33 | - | - | - | - | - | 2380 |
| Shallow Wells | 373 | 46 | 3 | 365 | 178 | 37 | 101 | 14 | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1122 |
| Springs | 42 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 215 | 25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 324 |
| Dug Wells | 20 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 13 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 64 |
| Surface Treated | 348 | 77 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 446 |
| Surface Untreated | 56 | 44 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 122 |
| Cisterns | - | - | - | 2 | 9 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| Unknown | - | - | - | 31 | 10 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 23 | 31 | 118 |
| TOTAL | 2653 | 329 | 47 | 604 | 277 | 63 | 458 | 44 | - | 38 | 2 | - | 21 | 23 | 31 | 4390 |

Number of samples examined during 1933 ----- 4590

GOOD - Indicates low bacterial Count, no presumptive evidence of contamination 48 hours incubation.

DOUBTFUL - Indicates presumptive evidence of contamination, (exceeding 5% gas fermentation in 48 hours in three or less 10 cubic centimeter portions or in the one and one-tenth cubic centimeter portions, but no confirmation on Eosin Methylene Blue Agar).

BAD - Indicates high count and presumptive evidence in four or more 10 cubic centimeter portions, in one or one tenth cubic centimeter portions with positive B-Coli determination on Eosin Methylene Blue Agar.

BOTTLED WATER

Bottled water trade in Florida is quite extensive, principally due to the wide range of tastes caused by the high mineral content in many of the municipal supplies. To protect the consumers of bottled water, the Board adopted Rule 26, providing for the supervision of bottled water plants and requirement of a permit before water is sold. Distilled water, spring water, mineral water, brackish water, iron water, so-called radio-active water, electrified water, medicinal water, -- all are included under this regulation when sold to the consumer in bottled form. Plants are subjected to regular inspections by the Bureau staff and bacteriological examinations are made regularly upon samples of the bottled water product.

This regulation, through the cooperation of other State health departments, also covers the sale of bottled water shipped in from other states. Inspection of the bottling process in their respective states are made.

It has been necessary to discourage as much as possible the opening of new bottled water concerns because of the hazards involved and the laxity of the usual small bottled water operator. The certificates of bottled water by the Bureau cover only bacteriological or sanitary quality, and no responsibility is accepted as to therapeutic claims made by the bottled water manufacturers. A total of sixty-nine permits were issued to bottlers of water during 1933. These are issued annually, renewable on January 1.

FLORIDA SECTION AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION

Since its organization in 1926, the Director of the Bureau has been annually re-elected to the position of Secretary of the Florida Section, American Water Works Association, and at the annual meeting held in Gainesville was also selected as Director of the National Organization, to represent the Florida Section.

Through the cooperation of the University of Florida, the Bureau of Engineering, and the Florida Section, A. W. W. A., a two-day short course for water works operators was held at the University in Gainesville immediately preceding the annual convention. A total of sixty-nine took advantage of the course offered.

Papers on timely subjects were presented by members and distinguished guests at the annual meeting of the Section. As Secretary of the Section, the Bureau Director attended the

Annual Meeting of the American Water Works Association in Chicago in June, and by special invitation also attended the meeting of the Southeastern Section at Albany, Georgia in April.

In arranging a program of procedure in informing officials of municipalities of the possibilities and terms for obtaining loans for the improvement of water supplies and sewerage systems from the newly created Public Works Administration, executive and project committees were created the duties of which were to explain the advantages to be gained by improvements to water works and sewerage systems, urging that applications be made at the earliest possible moment. A few more details regarding the operation of this committee in connection with the work of the Bureau will be given under P. W. A. activities.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Next to safe water, no branch of public health work is of greater importance than the proper treatment and disposal of human wastes either by municipalities, industrial plants, institutions and schools, or individual homes. In the development of the State the disposal of human wastes has not kept pace with the rapid development of other human endeavors. Some progress has been made, but no extensive sewer improvements have been inaugurated during the past year except work in Jacksonville in which relief labor was used for the installation of sewers, the materials being furnished by the City.

The 1933 Legislature permitted the formation of a sanitary district of three subdivisions in Southwest Tampa outside of the city limits. Through the formation of this district some relief may be expected from the flood of complaints which have been a source of annoyance to the Bureau over a number of years, but its boundaries are too limited to cure all of the trouble of this section. Inadequate, poorly constructed sewer systems laid by real estate promoters during the 1925 boom, will have to be taken over by some legalized body and be properly rehabilitated and maintained before permanent relief can be secured. The only definite solution seems to be either annexation to the City of Tampa or incorporation into a separate municipality.

The State Board of Health will probably be called upon to exercise its authority in ordering improvements in sewage disposal and treatment plants. Some very definite advances have been made toward obtaining improvements at State institutions located at Chattahoochee, Gainesville, Ocala and Marianna. These will be carried out as soon as they can be financed. The inauguration of these plans may be credited to the recommendations of the Director of the Bureau. Municipal improvements will probably have to be ordered, though the City of Tampa is attempting to secure a loan from the P. W. A. for its sewer extensions and improvements.

The work of the Rockefeller Foundation in Andalusia, Alabama, developed the fact that sanitary pit privies may be used in any situation with proper location and construction. The use of a sand envelope twelve inches in thickness, entirely surrounding the pit, renders this type of privy entirely safe in limestone or coral rock formations. This development has lead to the recommendation that the can privies and scavenger service at Cedar Key, Gainesville, Daytona Beach, Kissimmee, Oklawaha, St. Augustine, Miami, Tampa, and Ft. Myers be abolished and sanitary pit privies be installed. Through a ruling of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in which the use of relief labor was permitted in building privies where municipalities or property owners furnished the materials a great deal of time was spent by Sanitary Officers in urging privy sanitation projects throughout the State. It was agreed that for those unable to buy materials additional work relief would be allowed so that their cost could be earned and in the case of direct relief cases the grocery order would be supplemental by a cash allowance sufficient to pay the cost of materials used. Before this campaign materialized, the Civil Works Administration came into being and the arrangement under that program will be briefly discussed under C. W. A. activities.

During the year concrete vault pit privies were installed at all homes not equipped with sanitary flush toilets in the City of Homestead, making this the first city in Florida one hundred percent sanitized. Mention should also be made of the work of the Dade County Sanitary Inspector who was instrumental in obtaining the installation of many concrete vault privies in that County. Suits which were brought against certain individuals in Gainesville during the latter part of 1932 were dismissed at the request of the Gainesville City Commission, who decided to continue the sanitation work along their own lines without assistance from the Bureau. Approximately five hundred installations replacing obsolete can and surface privies were made during 1932 under the direction of a district sanitary officer of the Bureau. Less than ten percent of the remaining five hundred insanitary privies were replaced during the year 1933 under city management.

Monticello eliminated all insanitary privies, replacing them with approved wood vaults, the property owner paying for materials and the F. E. R. A. furnishing labor. This was done under the supervision of the City Engineer in which sanitary officers of the Bureau cooperated. Surveys completed show that there are upward of one hundred thousand insanitary privies in Florida which should be replaced. The indications are that a considerable increase of personnel for the Bureau will be necessary to eliminate this menace to public health.

SCHOOL SANITATION

The problem of school sanitation in the rural schools is one of the most acute with which the Bureau is charged. The State Law requires every school to be equipped with approved toilets, and regulations of the Board require that a safe water supply must be furnished. Complete surveys have been made of all of the schools in some counties and conditions in many instances are appalling. Rural schools for the most part are not equipped with approved toilets. Colored schools usually have no toilets, or an illegal open back surface privy. The sanitation of schools has been hindered principally because of the shortage of funds, and the Bureau has been disposed to grant further time for their installation rather than order closing of the schools. The latter has been necessary in some instances, and it is felt that more complete cooperation could be offered by the school officials than has been done. Even the offer of free labor in the installation of toilets has not been responded to by school officials, who have been asked to furnish only the cost of materials. The completion of this sanitation work will require much concentrated attention of the District Sanitary Officers, and therefore is limited by the lack of personnel.

The Board adopted Rule 101, effective March 1, 1930, which required that all public and private schools having four or more class rooms should be provided with adequate water supply and sanitary facilities, specifying only flush type toilets be used. This practice has been modified so that schools desiring the incinerator type of toilet may make this installation and thus avoid the extra expense of septic tank and drain field, which is necessitated by flush type toilets.

In cooperation with the State Department of Public Instruction, school toilet plans were prepared and distributed to all county school superintendents. This was followed up with a cooperative offer (State Department of Public Instruction, F. E. R. A., and the Bureau) to secure a survey of all schools to determine their needs after which projects would be drawn up for making the necessary improvements. Less than 20 per cent of the county school superintendents responded to this offer. Some improvements were completed but these were but a negligible percentage of what is necessary.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHING PLACES

In 1909 the Legislature enacted a law providing for the sanitation, healthfulness, and cleanliness of swimming pools, public bath houses, bathing places, and their supervision by the State Board of Health. Rule 42 of the Board provides for the submission of plans and specifications for new pools. A permit must be secured from the Bureau before a pool can be operated. Annual permits are issued to these pools which are permitted to operate, and thereafter regular inspections are made by the District Sanitary Officers to check their operation.

Considerable confusion resulted in the F. E. R. A. and C. W. A. granting funds for the construction of pools and bathing places without the knowledge of the State Board of Health. Had the plans been submitted for review before construction many improvements could have been suggested which would have prevented future operating troubles. Exceptions to this were the pools at Inverness and Brooksville, in which the Bureau cooperated in the submission of plans and construction. Because of inability to maintain same in compliance with the State Board of Health regulations the pool at Punta Gorda was closed.

Several pools throughout the State have been in operation over a period of years but have not complied with all provisions of the regulations. These are gradually being eliminated or improved. At the expiration of the present permit season, June 1, 1934, pools which do not meet with all requirements of the regulations will be closed.

The year 1933 saw a large increase of development of recreation parks and bathing beaches. The District Sanitary Officers have been called upon to make numerous surveys of proposed sites for bathing beaches and have taken many water samples from such places for bacterial examination. The establishment of bathing beaches on polluted waters has been constantly refused endorsement by the Bureau.

Because of the refusal of a permit by the Bureau for the operation of a swimming pool, consisting of a hole dug in the bank of the Indian River at Indian River City, the Legislature of 1933 was prevailed upon to pass a special swimming pool act for Brevard County exempting it from the provisions of the State Swimming Pool Law, placing pools in the county under the jurisdiction of local authorities. This water hole is operated contrary to all swimming pool sanitation standards but as the Legislature has seen fit to remove this county from jurisdiction of the State Board of Health, local authorities are responsible for its operation and any public health complication which may arise from its operation.

The number of permits issued for swimming pools during the past ten years are as follows:

| | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----------------|----|----------------|----|
| 1924 - - - - - | 17 | 1927 - - - - - | 47 | 1931 - - - - - | 59 |
| 1925 - - - - - | 28 | 1928 - - - - - | 49 | 1932 - - - - - | 58 |
| 1926 - - - - - | 29 | 1929 - - - - - | 54 | 1933 - - - - - | 58 |
| | | 1930 - - - - - | 58 | | |

TOURIST CAMP SANITATION

Tourist Camp regulations were adopted by the Board in 1921, and were revised in 1926 as Rule Number 91. The 1927 Legislature enacted a law which is almost identical with the regulations of the Board with a few additions. The 1933 Legislature adopted an Act creating the present Hotel Commission which provides for the licensing of every

room, tent, etc. used for tenants, and this has been construed to include tourist camp cabins. The Attorney General has held, however, that the tourist camp law under which a permit is required from the State Board of Health has not been repealed. Cabin tourist camps are therefore subject to a license fee from the Hotel Commission, but must also secure a permit from the State Board of Health. The latter is issued without charge. The qualifications for license by the Hotel Commission are not quite as stringent as is required for a permit by the State Board of Health, and the Hotel Commission has no jurisdiction over tourist camps which rent space for tents, house cars, etc. Confusion exists when the tourist camp operator has paid for a license to one State department and is refused a permit to operate by another. This provision of the act should be clarified in the next session of the Legislature.

It must be stated that there should be some incentive for tourist camp operators to continue their improvement beyond the minimum requirements of the State Board of Health. Many camps are barely within the regulations and the law, and no attempt is made by the operators to have them improved beyond a bare compliance. These should be penalized through a grading system which would reward the better camps and thereby protect the public and also serve as an index of the nature of the facilities to the tourist. The idea of grading has met with considerable favor among the better tourist camp operators and will receive their hearty support.

In response to a request from the President of the Associated Tourist Camps of Florida the Bureau was represented at the annual meeting at Eau Gallie by a District Sanitary Officer who made an address on tourist camp sanitation and the necessity of careful compliance with State Board of Health regulations pertaining to camps. This meeting was held during the tourist season and more than 40 camp operators were present.

The District Sanitary Officers, in addition to making the preliminary surveys for the initial permit which is issued on October 1 each year, also collected many samples of water from the camp water supplies for bacterial examination in the Bureau Laboratory and have made periodic checks of the camps throughout the year, insuring their operation along approved lines.

Several camps along the lower East Coast were practically demolished by the storm of September 4 and were not permitted to reopen. The following list shows tourist camps permitted during the last six years:

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| 1927-28----- | 213 | 1930-31----- | 173 |
| 1928-29----- | 178 | 1931-32----- | 215 |
| 1929-30----- | 163 | 1932-33----- | 218 |

MOSQUITO CONTROL

The initial mosquito control work started in Duval County during the latter part of 1932 with F. E. R. A. labor was extended during the past year to include practically every section of the State. An arrangement was made in January between the State Administrator for the F. E. R. A. and the State Health Officer by which every project contemplating mosquito control should first receive the approval of a representative of the State Board of Health. This necessitated personal inspection by the District Sanitary Officers of every project desired, in order to determine whether the project was worthy of merit or was desired for the improvement of personal property for private gain. Many projects were denied approval as having little merit as a public benefit. Much of the time of the Sanitary Officers was thus taken up in this type of work, but it was impossible to follow up with proper inspection as to the manner in which the work was done, so that a considerable amount of the work done was wasted or improperly carried out.

Repeated observance of *Aedes Taeniorhynchus* in the vicinity of Orlando was accounted for by the finding of larvæ in brackish water along the St. Johns River near Sanford, by representatives of the Bureau cooperating with entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The inverted siphons constructed by the State Highway Department on the Federal Highway through Dania and Hollywood have continued to give trouble from mosquito breeding during the past season, breeding having been noted on as many as three separate inspections. City officials have determined to insist on relief from this nuisance and are depending upon assistance of the Bureau.

In order to eliminate a similar condition along the highway between Miami and Homestead the seepage ditches constructed by the road department to a depth of eight feet were ordered filled to the four-foot level in order to prevent standing water in which mosquito breeding could take place.

Mortality records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics show a very sharp increase in deaths from Malaria during 1933, the abnormal increase being shown during the last six months of the year. In accounting for this unusual increase in the face of a vast amount of mosquito control drainage, it will be necessary to consult the weather bureau reports during the past two years. A very dry year during 1932 resulted in the complete drying out of many permanent bodies of water, thereby destroying the natural enemies of mosquito larvæ to be found in such places. This was followed by very heavy rains during the early part of 1933 filling and overflowing the ponds and lakes throughout the Northwest portion of the State. These freshly created ponds and breeding areas were very similar to newly impounded reservoirs in which *Anopheles* breeding is always very intensive. A condition was therefore created over which there was no control, and results may be said to have been unavoidable.

A special mosquito survey covering the salt marsh area of Dade County was made by District Sanitary Officers in preparation for the election for the creation of a county-wide mosquito district. Special mention should be made of the cooperation given by Commander Von Paulson of the U. S. Coast Guard Station at Miami in providing aerial transportation for survey parties over the area in question. The Tri-County Medical Association, (comprising the counties of Palm Beach, Broward, and Dade), is due the credit for the success of the election creating a county-wide mosquito district in Dade County, and also in Broward County. In addition to the current survey of Dade County and surveys of Palm Beach and Broward Counties in 1930, the Bureau assisted the Tri-County Medical Association in setting forth the benefits of salt-marsh mosquito control by conferences, newspaper articles and addresses before meetings and over the radio. The counties having no funds with which to work the Bureau assisted in a cooperative program with counties, cities and the F. E. R. A. and work was launched on Biscayne Key in Dade County and in the cities of Hollywood and Fort Lauderdale in Broward County. The commissioners of both counties will be reminded of the necessity for a levy for continuing the work during the next fiscal year.

District Sanitary Officers continued to cooperate in salt-marsh mosquito control projects along the entire East Coast of the State, arranging for the buying of tools by municipalities or counties, the furnishing of necessary transportation, and drawing up and approving projects for the use of Emergency Relief labor, conferences with Dredge Captains relative to the disposition of spoils from the construction of the East Coast Canal, attending meetings, making addresses, including a number over the radio, and otherwise supervising the work in progress.

Further mention of mosquito control work will be found under C. W. A. activities

ANTI-MOSQUITO ASSOCIATION

All preparations were made for the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Florida Anti-Mosquito Association to be held at West Palm Beach on March 27, but because of drastic economy orders the meeting was indefinitely postponed. This association, sponsored and fostered by this Bureau, is one of the most active influences on mosquito control work in the State. It has been fortunate in securing speakers of national reputation who have given at the annual meetings the latest scientific advances in this work.

WASTE ARTESIAN WATER

Reference was made in the thirty-third report of the State Board of Health covering a decade in public health to the danger of salt infiltration due to the lack of control of waste water from free-flowing artesian wells in the Southwestern portion of the State. Further trouble was indicated during the past year showing that abandoned wells with extremely high chloride content are very likely to endanger the water-bearing strata in a wide area. The rusting of casing and the resulting distribution of salt water from these flowing wells into shallower ground water strata serves to render water from this depth unfit for domestic purposes. Legislative action should be obtained compelling the sealing of all salt water

wells at their source, and thus preserving the usable ground water supplies of the State.

CANNERIES

An immense quantity of canned grape fruit, grape fruit juice, and tomatoes are processed each season in Florida. The issuance of permits and regular inspections of canneries is a regular duty of the Bureau and its District Sanitary Officers. A considerable amount of work on the control of maggots in canned tomatoes has been done by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration in which the Bureau has cooperated. Continuous inspection of canneries and the disposal of wastes therefrom is required in order to maintain the standards required by the regulations of the Board. The chemical or bacterial quality of food which is packed is not passed upon by the Bureau, but the sanitation of the premises, cleanliness of workers, proper toilet and washing facilities, the presence of flies or other insects, and the condition of utensils used in the preparation of fruit and other material comes within the jurisdiction of the Bureau. The water supply must also be of a satisfactory quality.

Due to the short season and the large number of canneries which are in operation at one time, it is almost impossible to devote the attention necessary for efficient supervision of these plants. It is suggested that at least one assistant should be assigned to the Bureau during the canning season to assist in the supervisory work.

Permitted canneries operating during 1932-33 season amounted to a total of 66.

RABIES

It is interesting to note the improvement indicated by laboratory reports on examinations for Rabies during the past two years. In 1932, seventy positive cases of Rabies in dogs and cats were reported on by the laboratory. In 1933, twenty positive specimens were reported. Human deaths from Rabies declined from four in 1931 to one in 1932 and none in 1933. Two causes can be mentioned as contributing to this improvement: (1) the quarantine of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission on the importation of dogs from other States, and (2) the intensive drive instigated by the State Health Officer and carried on by the District Sanitary Officers in having a Rabies ordinance adopted and enforced by every community in the State. It cannot be said that the ordinance was adopted by all, nor is it claimed that it was fully enforced, but the number of inoculations have undoubtedly contributed very materially to the check of this dreaded disease.

Upon the report of any case of Rabies, human or animal, the District Sanitary Officers immediately proceed in securing the roundup of all contacts which are promptly confined or destroyed. Dozens of such cases have been investigated during the past year by District Sanitary Officers.

DRAINAGE WELLS

The practice of disposing of excess storm water, both polluted and unpolluted by drainage wells continues to give the Bureau considerable trouble. There seems to be a general lack of knowledge regarding the State law on this subject, and the District Sanitary Officers are continually uncovering unpermitted wells. The issuance of permits on these wells is closely supervised in order that it be definitely known that the underground waters of the State are not unnecessarily polluted in this manner. Upon receipt of an application for drainage well, a Bureau representative inspects the site and obtains all of the information regarding the nature of the drainage proposed to be emptied into the well, and a permit is issued only in cases where there is no surface outlet, the water admitted to the well is not polluted, and where no water supply wells are located in the vicinity.

OTHER CAMP SANITATION

Regular inspections are made by District Sanitary Officers of Boy Scout, Girl Scout, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., 4-H Club, Construction, C.C.C., and mill camps which operate in the State. Inspections cover water supply, sewage disposal, kitchen cleanliness, milk supply, screening, mosquitoes, flies, and general sanitation.

Special mention should be made of the location of C.C.C. camps in the State. Many of these camps were located by persons unacquainted with Florida conditions, and consequently troubles were encountered. Most of these have been corrected, but sometimes at a very considerable expense.

The Bureau was instrumental in having an incinerator type of toilet built in two of the camps where a high ground water table prevented the disposal of human wastes through other methods. Cooperation was also given in testing and examining water supplies at the camps.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Improper garbage disposal, though not a health problem, requires a considerable amount of work by the Bureau. Municipal garbage dumps are frequently complained of due to odors and fly-breeding and it becomes necessary to order their discontinuance or renovation.

One of the most acute problems in this line is the proper disposal of cannery wastes, these being particularly susceptible to fly-breeding if not handled very carefully.

MILK SANITATION

During the first seven months of the year the Bureau maintained a Milk and Dairy Specialist whose duties consisted of assisting communities in proper enforcement of the U. S. Public Health Service Standard Milk Ordinance. The

U. S. Public Health Service cooperated in furnishing a representative to coordinate the work in Florida with that of other States. Six additional cities adopted the Standard Ordinance during the year. Though a milk specialist is not provided as such the demand for this work has been so insistent that a district sanitary officer must be taken from other duties to meet the most urgent demands for assistance in carrying on the program of the U. S. P. H. S. initiated by the Bureau. The position of a full time milk and Dairy specialist should be set up in the budget for the next fiscal year.

The bureau continues to urge the adoption of the Standard Milk Ordinance as the only workable arrangement for proper milk inspection. Repeated attempts have been made by some to have the Bureau inspect and condemn all one-to-five cow dairies not having complied with the dairy regulations of the Board adopted in 1919. As it is impossible to make a state-wide inspection of operating conditions of all dairies as well as equipment being used, with present personnel, it is indicated that these are a menace to public health.

Cities now operating under the U. S. Public Health Service Standard Milk Ordinance are the following:

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| Apalachicola | Daytona Beach |
| Bradenton | De Land |
| Boynton | Delray Beach |
| Coral Gables | Fort Pierce |
| Haines City | Pensacola |
| Homestead | Punta Gorda |
| Jacksonville | Quincy |
| Lake Helen | Sanford |
| Lake Worth | Sarasota |
| Manatee | Tallahassee |
| New Smyrna | Vero Beach |
| Okeechobee | Winter Haven |
| Pahokee | Winter Garden |
| Plant City | St. Petersburg |
| Palmetto | Tarpon Springs |

The publication of ratings of cities with reference to their compliance with provisions of the Standard Milk Ordinance are published by the U. S. Public Health Service when these ratings exceed 90%. Unfortunately at the time of making the last rating by the milk specialist of the Bureau no city in Florida had reached this degree of perfection, and therefore none are included in the published list. Special ratings will shortly be made of certain cities which are known to have made outstanding improvements during the last six months of the past year.

SHELL FISH SANITATION

State Board of Health Rule No. 102 adopted in 1932, and the U. S. Public Health Service minimum requirements for approval of State shellfish control measures and certificates for shippers in interstate traffic are the basis for all shellfish sanitation work of the Bureau. Permits are issued for oyster

shucking houses and for those shipping only shell stock after formal application has been made, and inspections by the District Sanitary Officers indicate that the applicants are entitled to such a permit. In applying for a permit the applicant agrees to take oysters only from approved areas and to comply with all of the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health. Those to whom permits are issued are then certified to the U. S. Public Health Service and are included in the list of certified shippers complying with interstate traffic regulations, which is sent to all Health Officers and others interested in the names of certified oyster dealers.

Oyster plant permits are issued annually and expire on September 1 each year. The inspection for permits and the routine inspection required to keep oyster plants in proper sanitary condition consumes a great deal of the time of the District Sanitary Officers throughout the oyster season. Though not as troublesome as in previous years, the promiscuous shucking of oysters under unsanitary conditions is still a serious problem in many sections.

During July in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service and the State Conservation Department a pollution survey of the Halifax River from a point north of Ormond to Port Orange was conducted. This survey did not indicate that any change should be made in the boundary lines of the present condemned area in that vicinity.

Little trouble has been encountered in the taking of oysters from condemned areas, only one instance having come to notice of arrests being made for this violation. A special law setting forth a penalty for taking shellfish from an area declared polluted by the State Board of Health is needed and should be requested of the next Legislature.

With the cooperation of the State Commissioner of Conservation, warning cloth signs were posted throughout all condemned shellfish areas and other polluted water from which shellfish might be taken, which read as follows:

W A R N I N G

POLLUTED SHELLFISH TRANSMIT
DISEASE

OYSTERS OR CLAMS

TAKEN FROM THIS AREA SHOULD
NOT BE USED AS FOOD

FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
STATE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

By this it was intended to warn the general public against promiscuous collection and consumption of shellfish from such waters.

At the request of oyster dealers in the Apalachicola section, a representative of the U. S. Public Health Service and the Director of the Bureau investigated a proposed floating area in Apalachicola Bay. The U. S. Food and Drug Administration also cooperated in carrying this investigation further, the results showing that the water was too fresh to be used for this purpose.

Permits for oyster shucking plants and shell stock shippers numbered 95 for the 1932-33 season, and to date 83 houses have been certified for the 1933-34 season.

CRAB MEAT AND SCALLOPS AND SHRIMP

The canning of shrimp has been a regular industry in Florida for some time, but aside from the cannery regulations of the Board, there seems to be no regular authority issuing permits covering the packing of this sea food product. The necessity for this was indicated recently in a requirement of a permit for export where the packing was done. A house was certified for the shipment of oysters but did not cover the packing of shrimp. The cannery regulations of the Board have not in the past been strictly applied to the canning of sea foods, but this will be carried out through the next cannery season.

The production and packing of crab meat and scallops presents a new problem not covered by any present regulation. These foods are cooked, placed in containers, then packed and shipped in ice and have considerable opportunity for insanitary handling and the shipping of spoiled products. The U. S. Food and Drug Administration watches the interstate shipment of this product very carefully, but regulations should be adopted by the Board with reference to the preparation, handling, and packing. Considerable time has been consumed in the inspection of these plants both in company with the Federal representatives and in routine State duties, using general sanitary regulations of the Board for enforcement purposes.

TYPHOID AND HOOKWORM

District Sanitary Officers are continually on the alert in making prompt investigations, with a representative of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases whenever possible, of any reported Typhoid suspects. In many instances there is no definite proof of Typhoid Fever, yet it is impossible to allow suspicious cases to go without investigation until they are proven. A number of cases were attributed to the consumption of "bootleg" oysters, some were contact cases, a number undoubtedly transmitted by flies from insanitary privies, but the larger portion were isolated cases from which no definite information was available as to the original source.

Numerous surveys of home surroundings were made in company with county and school nurses in the attempt to clear up the reinfection of positive hookworm infestation of school children who had been proven positive. Where approved privies were not in use steps were taken to have sanitary pit privies installed. More than sixty actual surveys were made, in many cases including surveys of municipalities, looking to the elimination of insanitary privies and the consequent reduction of hookworm infestation. A very intensive survey was made of the Beach communities in Duval County by a representative of the Bureau as a preliminary measure in a F. E. R. A. privy campaign.

LABOR DAY TROPICAL DISTURBANCE

On September 4, the State was visited by a tropical disturbance entering at the Palm Beaches, following a course through the ridge section of the State and out again at the Northwest Gulf coast. The principal damage due to wind was in unroofing of buildings, but this was followed by a torrential down-pour in which the central part of the State was flooded to considerable depths. Swollen streams endangered a number of water supplies, and in fact carried out the dam of the Tampa Electric Company and thus destroyed temporarily the soft water supply of the city of Tampa, necessitating a return to the former well supply. Bureau representatives promptly followed in the path of the disturbance and checked on sanitary conditions. Assistance was given in evacuating a number of marooned families in the Chancey Bay section between Indiantown and Lake Okeechobee. The flooding of Sulphur Springs by the Hillsborough River and areas along the Withlacoochee required constant attention of the Sanitary Officers. Follow up work continued over more than sixty days.

Immediately following the storm samples were obtained from all public water supplies in the area effected, for bacterial examination, but all were found to be in satisfactory condition.

CLEAN UP ORDERS AND COMPLAINTS

One of the important necessary functions of the Bureau, not always of public health significance, is the answering of complaints and issuance of clean-up orders. These cover a wide range and must be investigated regardless of seeming unimportance. A sausage factory was ordered discontinued, dumping of fish on beaches was prohibited, hog pens were abolished, the disposal of poisoned dairy cows through a soap factory was arranged for, an asphalt plant nuisance was arbitrated, the dying of fish from trade wastes was abated, garbage dumps cleaned up, and other complaints too numerous to mention were followed up and adjusted.

LECTURES

Lectures and addresses were made at schools, public gatherings, and over the radio, on mosquitoes, Malaria, Hookworm, privy sanitation, production of clean milk, and other subjects relating to the work of the Bureau.

F. E. R. A. OPERATIONS

More than one hundred individual drainage projects were approved by District Sanitary Officers for the purpose of eliminating mosquito breeding using Emergency Relief labor. These projects probably consumed a greater portion of the time of the District Sanitary Officers than any other operation of the Bureau, and some very excellent work was obtained. The inauguration of the C. W. A. in November brought these operations to a close, and this work was then taken over by the newly created set-up for the operation of the three Federal projects, Malaria Control, Community Sanitation, and Post Mosquito Control.

The office set-up under these three Federal projects was mentioned under "Personnel."

Nearly four thousand men were provided for in these three projects and work was begun in practically every county in the State on Community Sanitation. Malaria Control operations were inaugurated in thirty-three counties, and Salt Marsh Mosquito work was begun in sixteen counties. The supervision of this work along with the misunderstanding and continuously changing methods of administration of the C. W. A. brought on a great deal of confusion in its operation. By the close of the year, the work was just getting well underway.

P. W. A. ACTIVITIES

Following the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act creating the Public Works Administration, the Bureau through the Florida Section of the American Water Works Association, as well as its own District Sanitary Officers, conducted a publicity campaign among the towns and cities of the State, advising them of the possibility of installing water works improvements, new water supplies, sewer systems, etc., and though the progress was slow we were instrumental in getting applications for nearly eight million dollars in improvements to be made with money borrowed from the P. W. A. Only three of these however, including Pahokee, Lake City, and Miami were successful in receiving direct allocation of Federal funds before this appropriation was exhausted. In addition to the number of applications which were actually submitted there remain more than six million dollars of improvements by towns and cities of this State. The Bureau continues to urge the installation of these improvements, but due to financial conditions will have little success unless an additional allotment is made by the next Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

Louva G. Lenert
Louva G. Lenert,
Chief Engineer.

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Stewart G. Thompson, D.P.H., Director

PREAMBLE



In last year's report, an effort was made to cover the Bureau's activities for a ten year period during which time no annual reports had been published by the State Board of Health. This was published as the thirty-third report and was called "A Decade in Public Health, 1923-1932, Inclusive".

The following report will include activities of the Bureau for the calendar year 1933 with statistical tabulations covering the calendar year 1932. The regular annual report of the State Board of Health is due so early in the year that it is impossible to have statistical tabulations included for 1933.

CONTENTS

The more important tabulations of population, births, deaths, stillbirths, illegitimate births, marriages, divorces, etc., will be found in this report. The information is given by counties and cities and in some instances, by color, age and sex. In addition to the material published in this report, the United States Bureau of the Census publishes an annual report on mortality statistics in which Florida figures are compared with other states. Copies of this United States Bureau of the Census Mortality Report will be found in this Bureau and the Library of the State Board of Health and in practically all of the leading libraries in Florida. There is such a volume of material in the way of tabulations available that it is not possible to have it published in full each year. However, any one desiring special tabulations or figures is requested to write to the State Board of Health where the information will be given out by letter or special forms.

ORIGINAL RECORDS

All statistical information is secured from the original certificates. By referring to published figures, it is possible to visualize the volume of material contained in these valuable records. The certificates first comprise a legal record for the citizens of the State and are housed in fire-resisting vaults, carefully indexed by a continuous, alphabetical card-filing system. The legal record is of primary importance but the statistical information secured from these records makes available a measuring unit used by the state officials to discern progress in the control of preventable deaths. By this measuring unit, it is possible to know where the danger zones are located in the State and thus protect the lives and happiness of the citizenry.

The cooperation and support given the State Board of Health in compiling vital statistics are deeply appreciated. The physicians in this State have been very generous in filling out the medical certificates as to the causes of deaths and in the filing of original birth certificates throughout the year. Funeral directors have been very careful in the preparation of death certificates and securing of burial permits before moving bodies. Midwives filed neater and more legible birth certificates during the past year than ever before. The five hundred local registrars in the State have been very faithful in collecting the birth and death certificates and mailing the originals to the State Board of Health each month on schedule time. With the exception of the officials, very

few people realize the faithful efforts of the local registrars. These registrars are an important factor in complete registration and have given wonderful support in their contribution of time and effort in forwarding completed certificates for births and deaths occurring in their various districts. County judges, with two exceptions, have been unusually prompt in forwarding original marriage licenses. The clerks of the circuit courts are filing records of divorces with the State Board of Health each month. It is with a sense of deep gratitude that the State Board of Health in this report highly commends the efficient service that has been rendered by the professional men and other individuals to whom we have just referred.

CERTIFIED COPIES

During the past year, 8,238 certified copies of original records were issued without charge by the State Board of Health. These certified copies were requested for various reasons; widow's pensions, adjustment of life insurance claims, evidence in court, land patents, adjusting inheritances, etc. To make certified copies more effective, they have been made by the use of a photostat machine. This gives an absolute reproduction of the original record and, therefore, is of real value as evidence.

FIELD WORK

At the present time, there is only one full time fieldworker connected with the Bureau. This fieldworker under the title of Registration Inspector visits the various local registrars, physicians and undertakers. The procedure of registration is very complicated and the duties of the fieldworker are, therefore, of considerable importance as many questions arise which are very difficult to answer through correspondence. In some instances, it is very difficult to find the proper individual to act as local registrar in a district and in such cases, the fieldworker is of unusual value in studying a district and making recommendations for a suitable person to be appointed as local registrar.

In addition to the one fieldworker, there is unusual cooperation from the Nursing Division. The field nurses under the State Board of Health have been very generous in their cooperation and have stimulated registration of births in many rural and isolated districts where it was almost impossible for the local registrar to secure complete reports. Supervision of the midwives under the Nursing Division is another factor which has been a real contribution to complete registration of births.

NOTICES TO NEW MOTHERS

On receipt of the original birth certificate, a notice is sent to the new mother advising her of the fact that the original birth certificate has been filed, giving the official file number and instructions as to the importance of birth registration and advising her that should the record of her baby's birth be required at some future date, a certified copy may be secured from the State Board of Health.

ANNUAL REGISTRATION - HEALING ARTS

Individuals licensed to practice the healing arts in Florida have complied unusually well with the Acts of 1927 requiring their annual registration with the State Board of Health. A printed roster has been issued each year giving the names in alphabetical order and addresses of practitioners and also giving their names by cities. This published roster has been mailed each year to every person who registered.

IN THE OFFICE

The routine office work in a Vital Statistics Bureau is necessarily very complicated and voluminous. The central office in Florida is reasonably well equipped for the careful work necessary in statistical procedure. Hollerith punch card machines and electric horizontal sorters are in use constantly. Burroughs adding machines, Monroe Calculators and slide rules are also included in the equipment which aids our personnel in accuracy and speed. A modern Addressograph is also included which is a time saver in addressing the Health Notes mailing list and other lists such as county, city and state health officers, libraries, doctors and other mailing lists in connection with the activities of the State Board of Health. The photostat machine is another very important part of the regular equipment to which reference was made in another section of this report.

To give a bird's-eye view of the volume of routine work carried on in the Vital Statistics Bureau, we might mention that 11,980 letters were typed and mailed during the year; 21,674 copies of letters, supplementals, etc., were filed; 15,441 envelopes and packages addressed, not including those imprinted by the Addressograph; 71,055 original records were numbered and bound in volumes; 131,075 index cards typed and filed in alphabetical order; 13,220 copies of supplementals, etc., typed from records; 63,439 records coded by Standard Classification; 22,668 letters, packages, etc., prepared and stamped for mailing; 11,285 extra publications and pamphlets mailed; 5,569 monthly reports from local registrars received, checked and classified; 3,612 notices mailed for delinquent reports; 3,090 acceptances, commissions, posters, vouchers, etc., typed and checked for mailing; 23,246 notices mailed to new mothers; 498 monthly reports from county judges received, checked and filed; 270 reports from clerks of the circuit court received and checked; 15,397 applications posted from information on original marriage licenses; 11,878 photostatic copies prepared and mailed, the major portion of which were certified copies of original records; 6,870 applications and certificates typed and mailed in connection with the annual registration of those practicing the healing arts; 92,938 pieces imprinted by Addressograph; 77,595 mimeograph sheets prepared and mailed; 108,778 cards perforated and verified by key punch; 6,118,957 punch cards sorted for tabulations; 4,885 supplementals, questionnaires, etc., received and handled.

A careful record of the actual time of each clerk is kept daily and checked against the various classifications of duties including the number of pieces typed, punched, filed, sorted, etc. It is indeed very pleasing to report that every individual in the personnel of the Vital Statistics Bureau has given in time and effort full value for all salary received.

BIRTHS

During the past five years, the general birth rate in Florida has shown a steady decline. It will be observed that the birth rate without exception is lower for each successive year. The rates among the white population follow the same trend but for the colored there is more fluctuation. The average rate from 1930 to 1932 is lower than for the two previous years but there is not indicated by these rates the steady

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

decline as shown in the total rates or the white rates.

BIRTHS (Exclusive of Stillbirths) AND BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|--------|------|--------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 27,411 | 17.9 | 18,856 | 17.4 | 8,555 | 19.1 |
| 1931 | 27,033 | 18.0 | 18,658 | 17.5 | 8,375 | 18.9 |
| 1930 | 26,991 | 18.2 | 18,596 | 17.8 | 8,395 | 19.3 |
| 1929 | 26,853 | 18.8 | 18,296 | 18.2 | 8,557 | 20.1 |
| 1928 | 29,776 | 21.5 | 20,656 | 21.3 | 9,120 | 22.0 |

DEATHS

There has been very little variation in the general death rate in Florida for the past four years. The rates for 1931 and 1932 were exactly the same, being 12.0. The rates for the previous three years were slightly higher but maintain a reasonable average. The death rates among the white population are unusually uniform following the same trend. The colored rates decreased each year for the five-year period, 1928 to 1932, inclusive, as indicated below.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|--------|------|--------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 18,203 | 12.0 | 11,294 | 10.4 | 6,909 | 15.7 |
| 1931 | 18,101 | 12.0 | 11,056 | 10.4 | 7,045 | 15.9 |
| 1930 | 18,215 | 12.3 | 11,032 | 10.6 | 7,183 | 16.5 |
| 1929 | 18,155 | 12.7 | 10,860 | 10.8 | 7,295 | 17.2 |
| 1928 | 18,932 | 13.7 | 11,353 | 11.7 | 7,579 | 18.2 |

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rates for five years have consistently decreased although the differences are quite small. It is, however, satisfactory to see a decline in the infant mortality rate each year for the five-year period listed below. The rates among the white population have varied but the decline was not as consistent. Among the colored population, there is a marked decline for 1931 and 1932 over the three previous years.

INFANT MORTALITY - DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE AND RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 1,680 | 61 | 940 | 50 | 740 | 86 |
| 1931 | 1,737 | 64 | 979 | 52 | 758 | 91 |
| 1930 | 1,729 | 64 | 928 | 50 | 801 | 95 |
| 1929 | 1,766 | 66 | 953 | 52 | 813 | 95 |
| 1928 | 2,000 | 67 | 1,123 | 54 | 877 | 96 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

TYPHOID FEVER

The death rate from typhoid fever in Florida has been much lower in recent years than for the previous decade. There has been very slight fluctuation. However, during the past four years, there was considerable fluctuation in the death rates from typhoid fever between the white and colored population. It will be noted that in proportion, many more deaths occur among the colored population than among the white.

TYPHOID DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 85 | 5.6 | 36 | 3.3 | 49 | 11.0 |
| 1931 | 87 | 5.8 | 46 | 4.3 | 41 | 9.3 |
| 1930 | 72 | 4.9 | 29 | 2.8 | 43 | 9.9 |
| 1929 | 83 | 5.8 | 36 | 3.6 | 47 | 11.1 |
| 1928 | 121 | 8.7 | 71 | 7.3 | 50 | 12.0 |

SMALLPOX

There has not been a death in the state of Florida from smallpox since 1928 and during that year, only one colored person died as a result of this disease.

SMALLPOX DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 1931 | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 1930 | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 1929 | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 1928 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | - | 1 | 0.2 |

SCARLET FEVER

The death rate from scarlet fever is very low and in Florida is very much lower than the rate shown for the United States. The average death rate in the United States Registration Area usually runs about four times as great as the rate in Florida from this disease. More of the deaths from scarlet fever are among the white population in the State.

SCARLET FEVER DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 7 | 0.5 | 6 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 1931 | 7 | 0.5 | 7 | 0.7 | 0 | - |
| 1930 | 5 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.5 |
| 1929 | 4 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.4 | 0 | - |
| 1928 | 8 | 0.6 | 6 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.5 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

WHOOPING COUGH

There is considerable fluctuation in the death rates by years from whooping cough. The death rate from this disease in the United States is considerably higher than that shown for the state of Florida.

WHOOPING COUGH DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 31 | 2.0 | 17 | 1.6 | 14 | 3.1 |
| 1931 | 25 | 1.7 | 16 | 1.5 | 9 | 2.0 |
| 1930 | 56 | 3.8 | 29 | 2.8 | 27 | 6.2 |
| 1929 | 86 | 6.0 | 45 | 4.5 | 41 | 9.6 |
| 1928 | 43 | 3.1 | 20 | 2.1 | 23 | 5.5 |

DIPHTHERIA

There has been a slight increase in the death rates by years from diphtheria in the State; the peak during the past five years being registered in 1932. Diphtheria is a preventable disease and this increase in the death rate should be a matter of deep concern among the physicians whose responsibility it is to immunize babies and pre-school age children. In the table below, it will be noted that the deaths among the whites are much higher than for the colored. While the death rate during the past five years has increased among the white population, it has shown a decrease for the colored. It is reasonable to assume that the white children have better medical care than do the colored. It would appear that definite steps should be taken in this State to prevent the loss of life from diphtheria.

DIPHTHERIA DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 83 | 5.4 | 72 | 6.7 | 11 | 2.5 |
| 1931 | 74 | 4.9 | 61 | 5.7 | 13 | 2.9 |
| 1930 | 79 | 5.3 | 57 | 5.5 | 22 | 5.1 |
| 1929 | 67 | 4.7 | 52 | 5.2 | 15 | 3.5 |
| 1928 | 69 | 5.0 | 52 | 5.4 | 17 | 4.1 |

INFLUENZA (All Forms)

Influenza is a dangerous disease. Many severe epidemics have occurred not only in Florida but also in other states and countries. By comparison with figures of epidemics, the deaths by years in the following table do not represent a serious problem. However, there were 514 deaths from influenza (all forms) in 1932 and 607 during the previous year in Florida. This toll of human life from influenza is as great as that from automobile accidents. Thousands of dollars are being spent at the present time to prevent deaths from automobile accidents but there is little comment at the present time

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

regarding an equal number of deaths from influenza.

INFLUENZA DEATHS (All Forms) AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 514 | 33.6 | 260 | 24.1 | 254 | 56.8 |
| 1931 | 607 | 40.3 | 329 | 30.9 | 278 | 62.9 |
| 1930 | 342 | 23.1 | 159 | 15.2 | 183 | 42.1 |
| 1929 | 903 | 63.1 | 498 | 49.5 | 405 | 95.2 |
| 1928 | 666 | 48.2 | 378 | 39.1 | 288 | 69.3 |

RABIES

Comparing the number of deaths from rabies with other causes, the real importance of this disease is not realized. Rabies is a dreaded disease but preventable. In 1932, there were four white persons in Florida who died as a result of rabies; only one in 1930 and only one in 1928. While the figures are small, it will be noted in the following table that the number of deaths has increased during the five-year period tabulated. Even though the number of deaths for a given year is small for this disease, it does not picture the danger to the citizens of the State and the protection that has been given to those who have been subjected to it but protected from the ravages of the disease. Without the protection given by the doctors in Florida and the State Board of Health, the toll from this disease would undoubtedly be much greater.

RABIES DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 4 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.4 | 0 | - |
| 1931 | 3 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.3 | 0 | - |
| 1930 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | - | 1 | 0.2 |
| 1929 | 2 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.2 | 0 | - |
| 1928 | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | - |

TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms)

A slight increase in the death rate from tuberculosis (all forms) was recorded in 1932 over the three previous years, the rate being 71.5. The responsibility of the increase, however, was charged to the colored population. The white rate for 1932 was 36.5, representing the lowest white rate for the five-year period listed below. The colored rate, however, for 1932 was 156.2, representing the highest rate among the colored population for the five years listed.

TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms) DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|-------|
| 1932 | 1,093 | 71.5 | 395 | 36.5 | 698 | 156.2 |
| 1931 | 1,067 | 70.8 | 427 | 40.1 | 640 | 144.8 |
| 1930 | 1,015 | 68.6 | 432 | 41.3 | 583 | 134.0 |
| 1929 | 1,014 | 70.8 | 416 | 41.3 | 598 | 140.6 |
| 1928 | 1,102 | 79.7 | 481 | 49.7 | 621 | 149.5 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

SYPHILIS

Figures for 1932 indicate a small decrease in the mortality from syphilis. The rate for 1932 was 25.0, white 8.3 and colored 65.3. All of the rates, both for white and colored, show a decrease for the five years listed below with the exception of the white rate for 1929. It is gratifying to note a reduction in the mortality from syphilis and it is hoped that this decline will be continued.

SYPHILIS DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 382 | 25.0 | 90 | 8.3 | 292 | 65.3 |
| 1931 | 458 | 30.4 | 108 | 10.2 | 350 | 79.2 |
| 1930 | 424 | 28.6 | 101 | 9.7 | 323 | 74.3 |
| 1929 | 374 | 26.1 | 76 | 7.6 | 298 | 70.1 |
| 1928 | 438 | 31.7 | 89 | 9.2 | 349 | 84.0 |

MALARIA

Malaria death rates usually vary considerably from one year to another, thus a particularly low rate in 1931, 13.6, as compared with the rates of the other four years listed below. The rainfall has a definite influence on the death rate as well as activities in malaria control. Results from malaria control work are so definite that an unusual amount of work is immediately shown in the total rates provided, however, there is not a marked variation in the amount of rainfall.

MALARIA DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 233 | 15.2 | 123 | 11.4 | 110 | 24.6 |
| 1931 | 205 | 13.6 | 109 | 10.2 | 96 | 21.7 |
| 1930 | 332 | 22.4 | 182 | 17.4 | 150 | 34.5 |
| 1929 | 470 | 32.8 | 259 | 25.7 | 211 | 49.6 |
| 1928 | 388 | 28.1 | 224 | 23.2 | 164 | 39.5 |

CANCER (All Forms)

The mortality from cancer (all forms) shows a higher rate in 1932 than for any of the five years listed. During the last few years, there has been a marked increase in the death rates from cancer both among the white and colored population.

CANCER (All Forms) DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 1,244 | 81.4 | 1,040 | 96.2 | 204 | 45.6 |
| 1931 | 1,072 | 71.2 | 887 | 83.4 | 185 | 41.9 |
| 1930 | 1,032 | 69.7 | 834 | 79.8 | 198 | 45.5 |
| 1929 | 994 | 69.4 | 805 | 80.0 | 189 | 44.4 |
| 1928 | 887 | 64.1 | 705 | 72.9 | 182 | 43.8 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

PELLAGRA

The death rates from pellagra for the calendar year 1932 are slightly lower than for the four previous years. This downward trend of the death rates from pellagra is shown both for the white and the colored population.

PELLAGRA DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 199 | 13.0 | 67 | 6.2 | 132 | 29.5 |
| 1931 | 220 | 14.6 | 66 | 6.2 | 154 | 34.8 |
| 1930 | 238 | 16.1 | 85 | 8.1 | 153 | 35.2 |
| 1929 | 313 | 21.9 | 104 | 10.3 | 209 | 49.1 |
| 1928 | 290 | 21.0 | 93 | 9.6 | 197 | 47.4 |

HEART DISEASE (All Forms)

The death rate from heart disease (all forms) was higher for 1932 than for the previous four years. The rates among the white population show a continual increase but for the colored population, there is more fluctuation of the trend slightly upward.

HEART DISEASE (All Forms) DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1932 | 2,989 | 195.6 | 2,095 | 193.8 | 894 | 200.0 |
| 1931 | 2,810 | 186.6 | 1,998 | 187.8 | 812 | 183.7 |
| 1930 | 2,789 | 188.4 | 1,915 | 183.3 | 874 | 200.9 |
| 1929 | 2,502 | 174.8 | 1,727 | 171.6 | 775 | 182.2 |
| 1928 | 2,482 | 179.5 | 1,744 | 180.2 | 738 | 177.7 |

PNEUMONIA (All Forms)

The mortality trend from pneumonia (all forms) is decidedly downward for the past five years. This downward trend of pneumonia death rates has continued for both the white and the colored population.

PNEUMONIA (All Forms) DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|-------|
| 1932 | 847 | 55.4 | 486 | 45.0 | 361 | 80.8 |
| 1931 | 863 | 57.3 | 508 | 47.7 | 355 | 80.3 |
| 1930 | 902 | 60.9 | 537 | 51.4 | 365 | 83.9 |
| 1929 | 868 | 60.6 | 505 | 50.2 | 363 | 85.3 |
| 1928 | 1,087 | 78.6 | 647 | 66.9 | 440 | 105.9 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

DIARRHEA and ENTERITIS (All Forms)

The mortality rates from diarrhea and enteritis (all forms) have been on the decline for the past five years. The lowest rates for both the white and the colored are recorded for 1932. There is a continual decline in the mortality from this disease through the entire five-year period listed below.

DIARRHEA AND ENTERITIS (All forms) DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 272 | 17.8 | 160 | 14.8 | 112 | 25.1 |
| 1931 | 292 | 19.4 | 166 | 15.6 | 126 | 28.5 |
| 1930 | 359 | 24.3 | 192 | 18.4 | 167 | 38.4 |
| 1929 | 355 | 24.8 | 208 | 20.7 | 147 | 34.6 |
| 1928 | 437 | 31.6 | 247 | 25.5 | 190 | 45.7 |

NEPHRITIS (All Forms)

The rate for 1932 for nephritis (all forms) is lower than for the previous four years. The white rate, however, is higher for 1932 than for 1931. The mortality trend for the colored population has continued downward over the entire five-year period.

NEPHRITIS (All Forms) DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1932 | 1,722 | 112.7 | 1,141 | 105.6 | 581 | 130.0 |
| 1931 | 1,737 | 115.3 | 1,095 | 102.9 | 642 | 145.2 |
| 1930 | 1,818 | 122.8 | 1,183 | 113.2 | 635 | 146.0 |
| 1929 | 1,690 | 118.0 | 1,027 | 102.1 | 663 | 155.9 |
| 1928 | 1,772 | 128.1 | 1,132 | 117.0 | 640 | 154.1 |

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There is a slight fluctuation in the death rates from this cause both among the white and colored population. There is very little change in the trend line of mortality in this cause.

MATERNAL MORTALITY - DEATHS OF MOTHERS FROM PUERPERAL STATE AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 262 | 9.6 | 149 | 7.9 | 113 | 13.2 |
| 1931 | 267 | 9.9 | 142 | 7.6 | 125 | 14.9 |
| 1930 | 267 | 9.9 | 155 | 8.3 | 112 | 13.3 |
| 1929 | 255 | 9.5 | 144 | 7.9 | 111 | 13.0 |
| 1928 | 280 | 9.4 | 175 | 8.5 | 105 | 11.5 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

The rate from automobile accidents in 1932 was 31.5 which is lower than for any of the three previous years. In 1928, however, the rate was 28.7, slightly lower than for any of the succeeding four years. The rate among the white population was higher in 1930, being 41.1 for that year. The highest rate among the colored population was also in 1930, the rate being 30.8.

DEATHS FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1932 | 481 | 31.5 | 363 | 33.6 | 118 | 26.4 |
| 1931 | 514 | 34.1 | 395 | 37.1 | 119 | 26.9 |
| 1930 | 564 | 38.1 | 430 | 41.1 | 134 | 30.8 |
| 1929 | 496 | 34.6 | 392 | 39.0 | 104 | 24.5 |
| 1928 | 397 | 28.7 | 295 | 30.5 | 102 | 24.6 |

ILLEGITIMATES AND STILLBIRTHS

The proportionate number of illegitimate births for the five years listed below does not vary a great deal. There was, however, an increase in 1932 among the white population over the three previous years. The highest total recorded among the colored was for the year 1931.

The number of stillbirths recorded shows the smallest total for the year 1931 and both 1931 and 1932 figures show a reduction over the three previous years. The trends for white and colored follow in a general way the same as the totals for both. The number of stillbirths recorded by years usually follows the general trend of the live births. There are other factors, however, affecting the number of stillbirths recorded which will be studied in connection with the problem of maternal mortality.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1928 - 1932.

| YEARS | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | | STILLBIRTHS | | |
|-------|---------------------|-------|---------|-------------|-------|---------|
| | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
| 1932 | 1,577 | 303 | 1,274 | 1,553 | 706 | 847 |
| 1931 | 1,651 | 288 | 1,363 | 1,525 | 690 | 835 |
| 1930 | 1,467 | 277 | 1,190 | 1,754 | 746 | 1,008 |
| 1929 | 1,484 | 269 | 1,215 | 1,705 | 731 | 974 |
| 1928 | 1,534 | 333 | 1,201 | 2,013 | 890 | 1,123 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE, AND RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932

| COUNTIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| STATE | 262 | 9.6 | 149 | 7.9 | 113 | 13.2 |
| Alachua | 8 | 11.7 | 3 | 8.4 | 5 | 15.4 |
| Baker | 1 | 5.9 | 0 | - | 1 | 27.8 |
| Bay | 2 | 5.6 | 1 | 3.5 | 1 | 14.3 |
| Bradford | 4 | 21.2 | 4 | 25.3 | 0 | - |
| Brevard | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Broward | 5 | 13.0 | 1 | 4.8 | 4 | 22.7 |
| Calhoun | 2 | 11.5 | 2 | 14.3 | 0 | - |
| Charlotte | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Citrus | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Clay | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Collier | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Columbia | 2 | 6.0 | 1 | 5.7 | 1 | 6.3 |
| Dade | 20 | 8.8 | 12 | 7.2 | 8 | 13.0 |
| DeSoto | 3 | 15.7 | 3 | 18.8 | 0 | - |
| Dixie | 1 | 10.1 | 0 | - | 1 | 38.5 |
| Duval | 29 | 10.5 | 18 | 9.8 | 11 | 12.0 |
| Escambia | 7 | 5.6 | 5 | 5.2 | 2 | 7.4 |
| Flagler | 1 | 30.3 | 1 | 100.0 | 0 | - |
| Franklin | 1 | 8.8 | 0 | - | 1 | 23.3 |
| Gadsden | 2 | 3.5 | 0 | - | 2 | 5.5 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Glades | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Gulf | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Hamilton | 2 | 10.1 | 1 | 8.7 | 1 | 11.9 |
| Hardee | 4 | 18.2 | 4 | 20.4 | 0 | - |
| Hendry | 1 | 20.4 | 1 | 25.0 | 0 | - |
| Hernando | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Highlands | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Hillsboro | 22 | 8.4 | 13 | 6.1 | 9 | 18.5 |
| Holmes | 3 | 9.1 | 3 | 9.5 | 0 | - |
| Indian River | 2 | 13.5 | 1 | 9.3 | 1 | 24.4 |
| Jackson | 8 | 10.3 | 4 | 8.4 | 4 | 13.3 |
| Jefferson | 4 | 11.5 | 1 | 12.2 | 3 | 11.3 |
| Lafayette | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Lake | 3 | 7.0 | 2 | 6.9 | 1 | 7.3 |
| Lee | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Leon | 9 | 17.1 | 5 | 29.9 | 4 | 11.1 |
| Levy | 4 | 17.9 | 3 | 21.9 | 1 | 11.6 |
| Liberty | 2 | 22.0 | 1 | 16.4 | 1 | 33.3 |
| Madison | 4 | 9.3 | 2 | 11.8 | 2 | 7.8 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE, AND RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932 (Continued)

| COUNTIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Manatee | 5 | 15.1 | 3 | 14.8 | 2 | 15.5 |
| Marion | 7 | 12.9 | 3 | 11.8 | 4 | 13.8 |
| Martin | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Monroe | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Nassau | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Okaloosa | 1 | 3.9 | 1 | 4.2 | 0 | - |
| Okeechobee | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Orange | 13 | 14.9 | 7 | 10.3 | 6 | 30.6 |
| Osceola | 1 | 8.1 | 1 | 10.3 | 0 | - |
| Palm Beach | 16 | 19.7 | 5 | 9.3 | 11 | 40.3 |
| Pasco | 3 | 15.4 | 2 | 12.6 | 1 | 27.8 |
| Pinellas | 4 | 4.9 | 3 | 4.9 | 1 | 5.0 |
| Polk | 17 | 11.4 | 13 | 11.0 | 4 | 12.7 |
| Putnam | 6 | 17.1 | 0 | - | 6 | 35.3 |
| St. Johns | 6 | 17.3 | 3 | 14.3 | 3 | 22.1 |
| St. Lucie | 1 | 6.1 | 1 | 8.9 | 0 | - |
| Santa Rosa | 3 | 8.4 | 3 | 10.2 | 0 | - |
| Sarasota | 1 | 4.8 | 1 | 6.5 | 0 | - |
| Seminole | 2 | 5.1 | 0 | - | 2 | 10.0 |
| Sumter | 1 | 4.8 | 1 | 8.3 | 0 | - |
| Suwannee | 2 | 5.2 | 1 | 4.0 | 1 | 7.2 |
| Taylor | 2 | 10.2 | 1 | 7.0 | 1 | 18.2 |
| Union | 1 | 6.8 | 1 | 8.3 | 0 | - |
| Volusia | 8 | 11.9 | 3 | 6.3 | 5 | 26.0 |
| Wakulla | 2 | 22.0 | 2 | 40.0 | 0 | - |
| Walton | 1 | 3.1 | 0 | - | 1 | 21.3 |
| Washington | 3 | 9.4 | 2 | 8.8 | 1 | 10.6 |

DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE, AND RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, BY CITIES, FLORIDA, 1932

Cities 100,000 and-over Population

| CITIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Jacksonville | 28 | 11.2 | 18 | 10.8 | 10 | 11.9 |
| Miami | 16 | 9.0 | 9 | 7.0 | 7 | 14.3 |
| Tampa | 18 | 10.5 | 11 | 8.1 | 7 | 19.5 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE, AND
RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, BY CITIES, FLORIDA, 1932 (Continued)

Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population

| CITIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Daytona Beach | 4 | 14.2 | 1 | 5.4 | 3 | 31.3 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | 2 | 11.8 | 1 | 8.5 | 1 | 19.2 |
| Gainesville | 1 | 4.1 | 1 | 6.0 | 0 | - |
| Key West | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Lakeland | 6 | 15.6 | 4 | 12.5 | 2 | 30.8 |
| Orlando | 13 | 23.8 | 7 | 16.0 | 6 | 55.0 |
| Pensacola | 6 | 7.9 | 5 | 8.7 | 1 | 5.5 |
| St. Augustine | 6 | 22.9 | 3 | 15.5 | 3 | 43.5 |
| St. Petersburg | 4 | 8.0 | 3 | 8.3 | 1 | 7.2 |
| Sanford | 2 | 8.5 | 0 | - | 2 | 18.9 |
| Tallahassee | 4 | 18.0 | 4 | 38.5 | 0 | - |
| West Palm Beach | 10 | 21.9 | 3 | 9.6 | 7 | 47.9 |

Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population

| CITIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Bartow | 7 | 35.9 | 6 | 37.3 | 1 | 29.4 |
| Bradenton | 1 | 11.5 | 1 | 20.8 | 0 | - |
| Clearwater | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Coral Gables | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| DeLand | 2 | 15.7 | 0 | - | 2 | 57.1 |
| Ft. Myers | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Lake Worth | 1 | 15.4 | 1 | 15.9 | 0 | - |
| Miami Beach | 2 | 46.5 | 2 | 46.5 | 0 | - |
| Ocala | 4 | 23.8 | 2 | 17.5 | 2 | 37.0 |
| Palatka | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Panama City | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Plant City | 3 | 13.1 | 1 | 6.0 | 2 | 32.3 |
| River Junction | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Sarasota | 1 | 5.6 | 1 | 7.8 | 0 | - |
| Winter Haven | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |

Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population

| CITIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Apalachicola | 1 | 16.9 | 0 | - | 1 | 40.0 |
| Arcadia | 2 | 14.9 | 2 | 18.5 | 0 | - |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE, AND
RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, BY CITIES, FLORIDA, 1932 (Continued)

Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Avon Park | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| DeFuniak Springs | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Eustis | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Fernandina | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Ft. Pierce | 1 | 7.6 | 1 | 10.2 | 0 | - |
| Haines City | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Hialeah | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Hollywood | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Kissimmee | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Lake City | 2 | 21.3 | 1 | 16.7 | 1 | 29.4 |
| Lake Wales | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Leesburg | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Live Oak | 1 | 14.1 | 0 | - | 1 | 29.4 |
| Manatee | 3 | 38.5 | 2 | 35.7 | 1 | 45.5 |
| Marianna | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Melbourne | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| New Smyrna | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Palmetto | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Perry | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Pompano | 2 | 23.3 | 0 | - | 2 | 29.4 |
| Quincy | 2 | 22.0 | 0 | - | 2 | 48.8 |
| Sebring | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Tarpon Springs | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Wauchula | 4 | 48.8 | 4 | 54.1 | 0 | - |
| Winter Park | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

1932

Table No. 1. ESTIMATED POPULATION BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| STATE | 1,528,000 | 1,081,000 | 447,000 |
| Alachua | 35,800 | 19,900 | 15,900 |
| Baker | 6,400 | 4,600 | 1,800 |
| Bay | 12,200 | 9,100 | 3,100 |
| Bradford | 9,900 | 7,000 | 2,900 |
| Brevard | 14,500 | 9,700 | 4,800 |
| Broward | 23,400 | 15,500 | 7,900 |
| Calhoun | 7,400 | 6,100 | 1,300 |
| Charlotte | 4,300 | 3,500 | 800 |
| Citrus | 5,600 | 3,900 | 1,700 |
| Clay | 7,100 | 5,400 | 1,700 |
| Collier | 3,300 | 2,300 | 1,000 |
| Columbia | 14,700 | 9,200 | 5,500 |
| Dade | 164,900 | 131,100 | 33,800 |
| DeSoto | 7,800 | 6,300 | 1,500 |
| Dixie | 7,400 | 3,800 | 3,600 |
| Duval | 164,700 | 110,000 | 54,700 |
| Escambia | 54,500 | 40,800 | 13,700 |
| Flagler | 2,500 | 1,600 | 900 |
| Franklin | 6,500 | 4,000 | 2,500 |
| Gadsden | 31,300 | 13,800 | 17,500 |
| Gilchrist | 4,200 | 3,600 | 600 |
| Glades | 2,900 | 1,900 | 1,000 |
| Gulf | 3,500 | 2,300 | 1,200 |
| Hamilton | 9,454 | 5,675 | 3,779 |
| Hardee | 10,500 | 9,700 | 800 |
| Hendry | 4,000 | 2,400 | 1,600 |
| Hernando | 5,000 | 3,600 | 1,400 |
| Highlands | 10,500 | 7,400 | 3,100 |
| Hillsboro | 167,800 | 136,100 | 31,700 |
| Holmes | 12,900 | 12,600 | 300 |
| Indian River | 7,400 | 5,300 | 2,100 |
| Jackson | 32,100 | 19,700 | 12,400 |
| Jefferson | 13,408 | 4,288 | 9,120 |
| Lafayette | 4,400 | 3,700 | 700 |
| Lake | 25,400 | 18,400 | 7,000 |
| Lee | 16,700 | 12,600 | 4,100 |
| Leon | 24,700 | 10,500 | 14,200 |
| Levy | 13,000 | 8,100 | 4,900 |
| Liberty | 4,067 | 2,646 | 1,421 |
| Madison | 15,614 | 7,411 | 8,203 |

V-2
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 1. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Manatee | 24,200 | 16,900 | 7,300 |
| Marion | 30,800 | 15,900 | 14,900 |
| Martin | 5,700 | 3,400 | 2,300 |
| Monroe | 13,624 | 11,129 | 2,495 |
| Nassau | 9,375 | 5,487 | 3,888 |
| Okaloosa | 10,000 | 9,200 | 800 |
| Okeechobee | 4,600 | 3,100 | 1,500 |
| Orange | 56,300 | 42,600 | 13,700 |
| Osceola | 11,500 | 7,900 | 3,600 |
| Palm Beach | 59,500 | 40,100 | 19,400 |
| Pasco | 11,000 | 9,300 | 1,700 |
| Pinellas | 69,600 | 57,200 | 12,400 |
| Polk | 79,700 | 62,200 | 17,500 |
| Putnam | 18,900 | 10,800 | 8,100 |
| St. Johns | 19,900 | 12,800 | 7,100 |
| St. Lucie | 7,800 | 5,700 | 2,100 |
| Santa Rosa | 14,200 | 12,100 | 2,100 |
| Sarasota | 14,300 | 11,200 | 3,100 |
| Seminole | 20,400 | 11,300 | 9,100 |
| Sumter | 11,300 | 7,800 | 3,500 |
| Suwannee | 15,731 | 10,395 | 5,336 |
| Taylor | 13,600 | 8,500 | 5,100 |
| Union | 7,900 | 4,800 | 3,100 |
| Volusia | 47,000 | 33,500 | 13,500 |
| Wakulla | 5,500 | 3,300 | 2,200 |
| Walton | 15,100 | 12,300 | 2,800 |
| Washington | 12,300 | 9,800 | 2,500 |

Table No. 2. ESTIMATED POPULATION BY COLOR, BY CITIES, FLORIDA, 1932

Cities 100,000 and over Population

| CITIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|--------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Jacksonville | 139,900 | 91,400 | 48,500 |
| Miami | 108,900 | 84,700 | 24,200 |
| Tampa | 108,000 | 85,200 | 22,800 |

Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population

| CITIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Daytona Beach | 18,700 | 12,700 | 6,000 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | 10,100 | 7,800 | 2,300 |
| Gainesville | 11,300 | 6,900 | 4,400 |
| Key West | *12,831 | *10,548 | *2,283 |
| Lakeland | 20,900 | 16,500 | 4,400 |

V-3
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 2. CONTINUED. Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Orlando | 30,600 | 22,100 | 8,500 |
| Pensacola | 31,700 | 22,300 | 9,400 |
| St. Augustine | 13,400 | 9,800 | 3,600 |
| St. Petersburg | 43,100 | 35,100 | 8,000 |
| Sanford | 11,100 | 5,700 | 5,400 |
| Tallahassee | 11,700 | 7,000 | 4,700 |
| West Palm Beach | 30,300 | 20,200 | 10,100 |

Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population

| CITIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|----------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Bartow | 5,500 | 3,700 | 1,800 |
| Bradenton | 6,500 | 4,800 | 1,700 |
| Clearwater | 8,700 | 6,400 | 2,300 |
| Coral Gables | 7,800 | 7,200 | 600 |
| DeLand | 5,700 | 4,100 | 1,600 |
| Ft. Myers | 10,300 | 7,500 | 2,800 |
| Lake Worth | 7,000 | 6,900 | 100 |
| Miami Beach | 7,800 | 7,500 | 300 |
| Ocala | 7,800 | 4,700 | 3,100 |
| Palatka | 6,800 | 3,700 | 3,100 |
| Panama City | 5,500 | 4,500 | 1,000 |
| Plant City | 7,500 | 5,200 | 2,300 |
| River Junction | 7,400 | 5,100 | 2,300 |
| Sarasota | 9,700 | 7,200 | 2,500 |
| Winter Haven | 8,300 | 6,500 | 1,800 |

Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population

| CITIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Apalachicola | 3,200 | 1,900 | 1,300 |
| Arcadia | 4,200 | 2,900 | 1,300 |
| Avon Park | 3,900 | 2,800 | 1,100 |
| DeFuniak Springs | 2,800 | 2,200 | 600 |
| Eustis | 3,200 | 2,200 | 1,000 |
| Fernandina | 3,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Ft. Pierce | 5,400 | 4,000 | 1,400 |
| Haines City | 3,600 | 2,600 | 1,000 |
| Hialeah | 2,600 | 2,400 | 200 |
| Hollywood | 2,900 | 2,600 | 300 |

V-4
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 2. CONTINUED. Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|----------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Kissimmee | 3,300 | 2,500 | 800 |
| Lake City | 4,600 | 3,400 | 1,200 |
| Lake Wales | 4,000 | 2,900 | 1,100 |
| Leesburg | 4,600 | 3,000 | 1,600 |
| Live Oak | 2,700 | 1,700 | 1,000 |
| Manatee | 3,700 | 2,300 | 1,400 |
| Marianna | 3,600 | 2,500 | 1,100 |
| Melbourne | 3,100 | 2,000 | 1,100 |
| New Smyrna | 4,600 | 3,200 | 1,400 |
| Palmetto | 3,300 | 2,000 | 1,300 |
| Perry | 2,900 | 1,800 | 1,100 |
| Pompano | 3,000 | 1,300 | 1,700 |
| Quincy | 3,900 | 2,100 | 1,800 |
| Sebring | 3,300 | 2,500 | 800 |
| Tarpon Springs | 3,700 | 3,000 | 700 |
| Wauchula | 2,700 | 2,700 | 15 |
| Winter Park | 4,200 | 2,900 | 1,300 |

*Population April 1, 1930; Decreased 1920 to 1930; No estimate made.

Table No. 3. BIRTHS (Exclusive of Stillbirths) AND BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932

| COUNTIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| STATE | 27,411 | 17.9 | 18,856 | 17.4 | 8,555 | 19.1 |
| Alachua | 684 | 19.1 | 359 | 18.0 | 325 | 20.4 |
| Baker | 170 | 26.6 | 134 | 29.1 | 36 | 20.0 |
| Bay | 357 | 29.3 | 287 | 31.5 | 70 | 22.6 |
| Bradford | 189 | 19.1 | 158 | 22.6 | 31 | 10.7 |
| Brevard | 162 | 11.3 | 96 | 9.9 | 66 | 14.3 |
| Broward | 384 | 16.4 | 208 | 13.4 | 176 | 22.3 |
| Calhoun | 174 | 23.5 | 140 | 23.0 | 34 | 26.2 |
| Charlotte | 41 | 9.5 | 35 | 10.0 | 6 | 7.5 |
| Citrus | 107 | 19.1 | 69 | 17.7 | 38 | 22.4 |
| Clay | 88 | 12.4 | 66 | 12.2 | 22 | 12.9 |
| Collier | 37 | 11.2 | 34 | 14.8 | 3 | 3.0 |
| Columbia | 334 | 22.7 | 174 | 18.9 | 160 | 29.1 |
| Dade | 2,272 | 13.8 | 1,657 | 12.6 | 615 | 18.2 |
| DeSoto | 191 | 24.5 | 160 | 25.4 | 31 | 20.7 |
| Dixie | 99 | 13.4 | 73 | 19.2 | 26 | 7.2 |

V-5
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 3. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Duval | 2,756 | 16.7 | 1,837 | 16.7 | 919 | 16.8 |
| Escambia | 1,240 | 22.8 | 969 | 23.8 | 271 | 19.8 |
| Flagler | 33 | 13.2 | 10 | 6.3 | 23 | 25.6 |
| Franklin | 113 | 17.4 | 70 | 17.5 | 43 | 17.2 |
| Gadsden | 573 | 18.3 | 209 | 15.1 | 364 | 20.8 |
| Gilchrist | 80 | 19.0 | 74 | 20.6 | 6 | 10.0 |
| Glades | 50 | 17.2 | 42 | 22.1 | 8 | 8.0 |
| Gulf | 58 | 16.6 | 34 | 14.8 | 24 | 20.0 |
| Hamilton | 199 | 21.0 | 115 | 20.3 | 84 | 22.2 |
| Hardee | 220 | 21.0 | 196 | 20.2 | 24 | 30.0 |
| Henry | 49 | 12.3 | 40 | 16.7 | 9 | 5.6 |
| Hernando | 110 | 22.0 | 75 | 20.8 | 35 | 23.0 |
| Highlands | 198 | 18.9 | 149 | 20.1 | 49 | 15.8 |
| Hillsboro | 2,617 | 15.6 | 2,131 | 15.7 | 486 | 15.3 |
| Holmes | 330 | 25.6 | 316 | 25.1 | 14 | 46.7 |
| Indian River | 148 | 20.0 | 107 | 20.2 | 41 | 19.5 |
| Jackson | 779 | 24.3 | 479 | 24.3 | 300 | 24.2 |
| Jefferson | 347 | 25.9 | 82 | 19.1 | 265 | 29.1 |
| Lafayette | 69 | 15.7 | 66 | 17.8 | 3 | 4.3 |
| Lake | 427 | 16.8 | 290 | 15.8 | 137 | 19.6 |
| Lee | 247 | 14.8 | 185 | 14.7 | 62 | 15.1 |
| Leon | 526 | 21.3 | 167 | 15.9 | 359 | 25.3 |
| Levy | 223 | 17.2 | 137 | 16.9 | 86 | 17.6 |
| Liberty | 91 | 22.4 | 61 | 23.1 | 30 | 21.1 |
| Madison | 428 | 27.4 | 170 | 22.9 | 258 | 31.5 |
| Manatee | 332 | 13.7 | 203 | 12.0 | 129 | 17.7 |
| Marion | 544 | 17.7 | 255 | 16.0 | 289 | 19.4 |
| Martin | 80 | 14.0 | 52 | 15.3 | 28 | 12.2 |
| Monroe | 243 | 17.8 | 196 | 17.6 | 47 | 18.8 |
| Nassau | 205 | 21.9 | 118 | 21.5 | 87 | 22.4 |
| Okaloosa | 259 | 25.9 | 240 | 26.1 | 19 | 23.8 |
| Okeechobee | 74 | 16.1 | 61 | 19.7 | 13 | 8.7 |
| Orange | 873 | 15.5 | 677 | 15.9 | 196 | 14.3 |
| Osceola | 124 | 10.8 | 97 | 12.3 | 27 | 7.5 |
| Palm Beach | 811 | 13.6 | 538 | 13.4 | 273 | 14.1 |
| Pasco | 195 | 17.7 | 159 | 17.1 | 36 | 21.2 |
| Pinellas | 809 | 11.6 | 609 | 10.6 | 200 | 16.1 |
| Polk | 1,493 | 18.7 | 1,178 | 18.9 | 315 | 18.0 |
| Putnam | 351 | 18.6 | 181 | 16.8 | 170 | 21.0 |
| St. Johns | 346 | 17.4 | 210 | 16.4 | 136 | 19.2 |
| St. Lucie | 163 | 20.9 | 112 | 19.6 | 51 | 24.3 |
| Santa Rosa | 358 | 25.2 | 295 | 24.4 | 63 | 30.0 |
| Sarasota | 208 | 14.5 | 154 | 13.8 | 54 | 17.4 |
| Seminole | 395 | 19.4 | 194 | 17.2 | 201 | 22.1 |
| Sumter | 207 | 18.3 | 121 | 15.5 | 86 | 24.6 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 3. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Suwannee | 388 | 24.7 | 249 | 24.0 | 139 | 26.0 |
| Taylor | 197 | 14.5 | 142 | 16.7 | 55 | 10.8 |
| Union | 148 | 18.7 | 120 | 25.0 | 28 | 9.0 |
| Volusia | 672 | 14.3 | 480 | 14.3 | 192 | 14.2 |
| Wakulla | 91 | 16.5 | 50 | 15.2 | 41 | 18.6 |
| Walton | 325 | 21.5 | 278 | 22.6 | 47 | 16.8 |
| Washington | 320 | 26.0 | 226 | 23.1 | 94 | 37.6 |

Table No. 4. BIRTHS (Exclusive of Stillbirths) AND BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, BY CITIES, FLORIDA, 1932

Cities 100,000 and over Population

| CITIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Jacksonville | 2,502 | 17.9 | 1,659 | 18.2 | 843 | 17.4 |
| Miami | 1,768 | 16.2 | 1,278 | 15.1 | 490 | 20.2 |
| Tampa | 1,712 | 15.9 | 1,353 | 15.9 | 359 | 15.7 |

Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population

| CITIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Daytona Beach | 281 | 15.0 | 185 | 14.6 | 96 | 16.0 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | 170 | 16.8 | 118 | 15.1 | 52 | 22.6 |
| Gainesville | 243 | 21.5 | 167 | 24.2 | 76 | 17.3 |
| Key West | 242 | 18.9 | 195 | 18.5 | 47 | 20.6 |
| Lakeland | 384 | 18.4 | 319 | 19.3 | 65 | 14.8 |
| Orlando | 546 | 17.8 | 437 | 19.8 | 109 | 12.8 |
| Pensacola | 759 | 23.9 | 578 | 25.9 | 181 | 19.3 |
| St. Augustine | 262 | 19.6 | 193 | 19.7 | 69 | 19.2 |
| St. Petersburg | 498 | 11.6 | 360 | 10.3 | 138 | 17.3 |
| Sanford | 234 | 21.1 | 128 | 22.5 | 106 | 19.6 |
| Tallahassee | 222 | 19.0 | 104 | 14.9 | 118 | 25.1 |
| West Palm Beach | 457 | 15.1 | 311 | 15.4 | 146 | 14.5 |

Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population

| CITIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Bartow | 195 | 35.5 | 161 | 43.5 | 34 | 18.9 |
| Bradenton | 87 | 13.4 | 48 | 10.0 | 39 | 22.9 |
| Clearwater | 145 | 16.7 | 109 | 17.0 | 36 | 15.7 |
| Coral Gables | 85 | 10.9 | 84 | 11.7 | 1 | 1.7 |
| DeLand | 127 | 22.3 | 92 | 22.4 | 35 | 21.9 |

V-7
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 4. CONTINUED. Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Ft. Myers | 188 | 18.3 | 136 | 18.1 | 52 | 18.6 |
| Lake Worth | 65 | 9.3 | 63 | 9.1 | 2 | 20.0 |
| Miami Beach | 43 | 5.5 | 43 | 5.7 | 0 | - |
| Ocala | 168 | 21.5 | 114 | 24.3 | 54 | 17.4 |
| Palatka | 126 | 18.5 | 67 | 18.1 | 59 | 19.0 |
| Panama City | 191 | 34.7 | 162 | 36.0 | 29 | 29.0 |
| Plant City | 229 | 30.5 | 167 | 32.1 | 62 | 27.0 |
| River Junction | 55 | 7.4 | 50 | 9.8 | 5 | 2.2 |
| Sarasota | 179 | 18.5 | 128 | 17.8 | 51 | 20.4 |
| Winter Haven | 162 | 19.5 | 120 | 18.5 | 42 | 23.3 |

Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population

| CITIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Apalachicola | 59 | 18.4 | 34 | 17.9 | 25 | 19.2 |
| Arcadia | 134 | 31.9 | 108 | 37.2 | 26 | 20.0 |
| Avon Park | 88 | 22.6 | 67 | 23.9 | 21 | 19.1 |
| DeFuniak Springs | 59 | 21.1 | 45 | 20.5 | 14 | 23.3 |
| Eustis | 52 | 16.3 | 29 | 13.2 | 23 | 23.0 |
| Fernandina | 49 | 16.3 | 24 | 16.0 | 25 | 16.7 |
| Ft. Pierce | 131 | 24.3 | 98 | 24.5 | 33 | 23.6 |
| Haines City | 88 | 24.4 | 60 | 23.1 | 28 | 28.0 |
| Hialeah | 18 | 6.9 | 17 | 7.1 | 1 | 5.0 |
| Hollywood | 35 | 12.1 | 32 | 12.3 | 3 | 10.0 |
| Kissimmee | 62 | 18.8 | 44 | 17.6 | 18 | 22.5 |
| Lake City | 94 | 20.4 | 60 | 17.6 | 34 | 28.3 |
| Lake Wales | 80 | 20.0 | 45 | 15.5 | 35 | 31.8 |
| Leesburg | 118 | 25.7 | 79 | 26.3 | 39 | 24.4 |
| Live Oak | 71 | 26.3 | 37 | 21.8 | 34 | 34.0 |
| Manatee | 78 | 21.1 | 56 | 24.3 | 22 | 15.7 |
| Marianna | 70 | 19.4 | 49 | 19.6 | 21 | 19.1 |
| Melbourne | 55 | 17.7 | 38 | 19.0 | 17 | 15.5 |
| New Smyrna | 74 | 16.1 | 50 | 15.6 | 24 | 17.1 |
| Palmetto | 60 | 18.2 | 31 | 15.5 | 29 | 22.3 |
| Perry | 58 | 20.0 | 32 | 17.8 | 26 | 23.6 |
| Pompano | 86 | 28.7 | 18 | 13.8 | 68 | 40.0 |
| Quincy | 91 | 23.3 | 50 | 23.8 | 41 | 22.8 |
| Sebring | 72 | 21.8 | 56 | 22.4 | 16 | 20.0 |
| Tarpon Springs | 61 | 16.5 | 48 | 16.0 | 13 | 18.6 |
| Wauchula | 82 | 30.4 | 74 | 27.4 | 8 | 533.3 |
| Winter Park | 30 | 7.1 | 18 | 6.2 | 12 | 9.2 |

V-8
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 5. DEATHS (Exclusive of Stillbirths) RECORDED, RESIDENT, AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932

| COUNTIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| STATE | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 18,293 | 12.0 | 11,294 | 10.4 | 6,999 | 15.7 |
| Resident # | 17,726 | 11.6 | 10,740 | 9.9 | 6,986 | 15.6 |
| Alachua | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 467 | 13.0 | 225 | 11.3 | 242 | 15.2 |
| Resident | 459 | 12.8 | 217 | 10.9 | 242 | 15.2 |
| Baker | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 56 | 8.8 | 28 | 6.1 | 28 | 15.6 |
| Resident | 65 | 10.2 | 35 | 7.6 | 30 | 16.7 |
| Bay | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 172 | 14.1 | 127 | 14.0 | 45 | 14.5 |
| Resident | 177 | 14.5 | 131 | 14.4 | 46 | 14.8 |
| Bradford | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 77 | 7.8 | 54 | 7.7 | 23 | 7.9 |
| Resident | 80 | 8.1 | 56 | 8.0 | 24 | 8.3 |
| Brevard | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 141 | 9.9 | 89 | 9.2 | 52 | 11.3 |
| Resident | 134 | 9.4 | 82 | 8.5 | 52 | 11.3 |
| Broward | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 233 | 10.0 | 130 | 8.4 | 103 | 13.0 |
| Resident | 226 | 9.7 | 123 | 7.9 | 103 | 13.0 |
| Calhoun | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 64 | 8.6 | 51 | 8.4 | 13 | 10.0 |
| Resident | 67 | 9.1 | 54 | 8.9 | 13 | 10.0 |
| Charlotte | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 46 | 10.7 | 30 | 8.6 | 16 | 20.0 |
| Resident | 55 | 12.8 | 38 | 10.9 | 17 | 21.3 |
| Citrus | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 49 | 8.8 | 29 | 7.4 | 20 | 11.8 |
| Resident | 55 | 9.8 | 36 | 9.2 | 19 | 11.2 |
| Clay | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 89 | 12.5 | 54 | 10.0 | 35 | 20.6 |
| Resident | 108 | 15.2 | 70 | 13.0 | 38 | 22.4 |
| Collier | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 16 | 4.8 | 14 | 6.1 | 2 | 2.0 |
| Resident | 23 | 7.0 | 16 | 7.0 | 7 | 7.0 |
| Columbia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 285 | 19.4 | 183 | 19.9 | 102 | 18.5 |
| Resident | 205 | 13.9 | 106 | 11.5 | 99 | 18.0 |
| Dade | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,601 | 9.7 | 1,157 | 8.8 | 444 | 13.1 |
| Resident | 1,455 | 8.8 | 1,015 | 7.7 | 440 | 13.0 |
| DeSoto | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 124 | 15.9 | 91 | 14.4 | 33 | 22.0 |
| Resident | 105 | 13.5 | 73 | 11.6 | 32 | 21.3 |
| Dixie | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 59 | 8.0 | 28 | 7.4 | 31 | 8.6 |
| Resident | 60 | 8.1 | 29 | 7.6 | 31 | 8.6 |
| Duval | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2,188 | 13.3 | 1,055 | 9.6 | 1,133 | 20.7 |
| Resident | 2,080 | 12.6 | 970 | 8.8 | 1,110 | 20.3 |

5 Deaths in other states - Florida residence unknown.

V-9
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 5. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Escambia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 718 | 13.2 | 464 | 11.4 | 254 | 18.5 |
| Resident | 685 | 12.6 | 433 | 10.6 | 252 | 18.4 |
| Flagler | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 37 | 14.8 | 18 | 11.3 | 19 | 21.1 |
| Resident | 45 | 18.0 | 26 | 16.3 | 19 | 21.1 |
| Franklin | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 51 | 7.8 | 20 | 5.0 | 31 | 12.4 |
| Resident | 55 | 8.5 | 23 | 5.8 | 32 | 12.8 |
| Gadsden* | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 724 | 23.1 | 347 | 25.1 | 377 | 21.5 |
| Resident | 728 | 23.3 | 351 | 25.4 | 377 | 21.5 |
| Gilchrist | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 26 | 6.2 | 25 | 6.9 | 1 | 1.7 |
| Resident | 31 | 7.4 | 30 | 8.3 | 1 | 1.7 |
| Glades | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 20 | 6.9 | 11 | 5.8 | 9 | 9.0 |
| Resident | 23 | 7.9 | 14 | 7.4 | 9 | 9.0 |
| Gulf | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 24 | 6.9 | 18 | 7.8 | 6 | 5.0 |
| Resident | 26 | 7.4 | 19 | 8.3 | 7 | 5.8 |
| Hamilton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 114 | 12.1 | 60 | 10.6 | 54 | 14.3 |
| Resident | 116 | 12.3 | 63 | 11.1 | 53 | 14.0 |
| Hardee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 93 | 8.9 | 84 | 8.7 | 9 | 11.3 |
| Resident | 109 | 10.4 | 100 | 10.3 | 9 | 11.3 |
| Hendry | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 28 | 7.0 | 9 | 3.8 | 19 | 11.9 |
| Resident | 31 | 7.8 | 12 | 5.0 | 19 | 11.9 |
| Hernando | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 67 | 13.4 | 44 | 12.2 | 23 | 16.4 |
| Resident | 68 | 13.6 | 44 | 12.2 | 24 | 17.1 |
| Highlands | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 116 | 11.0 | 65 | 8.8 | 51 | 16.5 |
| Resident | 121 | 11.5 | 67 | 9.1 | 54 | 17.4 |
| Hillsboro | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,729 | 10.3 | 1,269 | 9.3 | 460 | 14.5 |
| Resident | 1,679 | 10.0 | 1,221 | 9.0 | 458 | 14.4 |
| Holmes | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 104 | 8.1 | 98 | 7.8 | 6 | 20.0 |
| Resident | 109 | 8.4 | 103 | 8.2 | 6 | 20.0 |
| Indian River | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 80 | 10.8 | 42 | 7.9 | 38 | 18.1 |
| Resident | 81 | 10.9 | 42 | 7.9 | 39 | 18.6 |
| Jackson | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 329 | 10.2 | 180 | 9.1 | 149 | 12.0 |
| Resident | 339 | 10.6 | 190 | 9.6 | 149 | 12.0 |
| Jefferson | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 188 | 14.0 | 44 | 10.3 | 144 | 15.8 |
| Resident | 190 | 14.2 | 46 | 10.7 | 144 | 15.8 |

*State Hospital Inmates Included.

V-10
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 5. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Lafayette | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 34 | 7.7 | 28 | 7.6 | 6 | 8.6 |
| Resident | 36 | 8.2 | 30 | 8.1 | 6 | 8.6 |
| Lake | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 302 | 11.9 | 205 | 11.1 | 97 | 13.9 |
| Resident | 323 | 12.7 | 218 | 11.6 | 105 | 15.0 |
| Lee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 169 | 10.1 | 115 | 9.1 | 54 | 13.2 |
| Resident | 158 | 9.5 | 105 | 8.3 | 53 | 12.9 |
| Leon | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 341 | 13.8 | 117 | 11.1 | 224 | 15.8 |
| Resident | 333 | 13.5 | 111 | 10.6 | 222 | 15.6 |
| Levy | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 109 | 8.4 | 48 | 5.9 | 61 | 12.4 |
| Resident | 112 | 8.6 | 51 | 6.3 | 61 | 12.4 |
| Liberty | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 36 | 8.9 | 21 | 7.9 | 15 | 10.6 |
| Resident | 36 | 8.9 | 21 | 7.9 | 15 | 10.6 |
| Madison | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 190 | 12.2 | 72 | 9.7 | 118 | 14.4 |
| Resident | 196 | 12.6 | 77 | 10.4 | 119 | 14.5 |
| Manatee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 267 | 11.0 | 172 | 10.2 | 95 | 13.0 |
| Resident | 262 | 10.8 | 166 | 9.8 | 96 | 13.2 |
| Marion | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 415 | 13.5 | 219 | 13.8 | 196 | 13.2 |
| Resident | 383 | 12.4 | 195 | 12.3 | 188 | 12.6 |
| Martin | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 55 | 9.6 | 27 | 7.9 | 28 | 12.2 |
| Resident | 52 | 9.1 | 26 | 7.6 | 26 | 11.3 |
| Monroe | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 203 | 14.9 | 139 | 12.5 | 64 | 25.7 |
| Resident | 192 | 14.1 | 131 | 11.8 | 61 | 24.4 |
| Nassau | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 113 | 12.1 | 46 | 8.4 | 67 | 17.2 |
| Resident | 118 | 12.6 | 49 | 8.9 | 69 | 17.7 |
| Okaloosa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 115 | 11.5 | 103 | 11.2 | 12 | 15.0 |
| Resident | 119 | 11.9 | 108 | 11.7 | 11 | 13.8 |
| Okeechobee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 29 | 6.3 | 21 | 6.8 | 8 | 5.3 |
| Resident | 32 | 7.0 | 23 | 7.4 | 9 | 6.0 |
| Orange | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 694 | 12.3 | 483 | 11.3 | 211 | 15.4 |
| Resident | 610 | 10.8 | 404 | 9.5 | 206 | 15.0 |
| Osceola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 138 | 12.0 | 104 | 13.2 | 34 | 9.4 |
| Resident | 135 | 11.7 | 100 | 12.7 | 35 | 9.7 |
| Palm Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 618 | 10.4 | 344 | 8.6 | 274 | 14.1 |
| Resident | 593 | 10.0 | 317 | 7.9 | 276 | 14.2 |

V-11
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 5. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Pasco | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 124 | 11.3 | 92 | 9.9 | 32 | 18.8 |
| Resident | 128 | 11.6 | 100 | 10.8 | 28 | 16.5 |
| Pinellas | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 913 | 13.1 | 754 | 13.2 | 159 | 12.8 |
| Resident | 763 | 11.0 | 605 | 10.6 | 158 | 12.7 |
| Polk | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 811 | 10.2 | 566 | 9.1 | 245 | 14.0 |
| Resident | 829 | 10.4 | 583 | 9.4 | 246 | 14.1 |
| Putnam | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 301 | 15.9 | 147 | 13.6 | 154 | 19.0 |
| Resident | 305 | 16.1 | 147 | 13.6 | 158 | 19.5 |
| St. Johns | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 281 | 14.1 | 160 | 12.5 | 121 | 17.0 |
| Resident | 254 | 12.8 | 135 | 10.5 | 119 | 16.8 |
| St. Lucie | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 104 | 13.3 | 62 | 10.9 | 42 | 20.0 |
| Resident | 99 | 12.7 | 56 | 9.8 | 43 | 20.5 |
| Santa Rosa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 137 | 9.6 | 104 | 8.6 | 33 | 15.7 |
| Resident | 153 | 10.8 | 116 | 9.6 | 37 | 17.6 |
| Sarasota | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 116 | 8.1 | 83 | 7.4 | 33 | 10.6 |
| Resident | 112 | 7.8 | 80 | 7.1 | 32 | 10.3 |
| Seminole | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 266 | 13.0 | 119 | 10.5 | 147 | 16.2 |
| Resident | 263 | 12.9 | 118 | 10.4 | 145 | 15.9 |
| Sumter | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 106 | 9.4 | 63 | 8.1 | 43 | 12.3 |
| Resident | 112 | 9.9 | 69 | 8.8 | 43 | 12.3 |
| Suwannee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 163 | 10.4 | 89 | 8.6 | 74 | 13.9 |
| Resident | 176 | 11.2 | 99 | 9.5 | 77 | 14.4 |
| Taylor | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 101 | 7.4 | 46 | 5.4 | 55 | 10.8 |
| Resident | 112 | 8.2 | 55 | 6.5 | 57 | 11.2 |
| Union | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 82 | 10.4 | 51 | 10.6 | 31 | 10.0 |
| Resident | 90 | 11.4 | 58 | 12.1 | 32 | 10.3 |
| Volusia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 587 | 12.5 | 376 | 11.2 | 211 | 15.6 |
| Resident | 565 | 12.0 | 351 | 10.5 | 214 | 15.9 |
| Wakulla | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 54 | 9.8 | 29 | 8.8 | 25 | 11.4 |
| Resident | 61 | 11.1 | 37 | 11.2 | 24 | 10.9 |
| Walton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 110 | 7.3 | 87 | 7.1 | 23 | 8.2 |
| Resident | 121 | 8.0 | 98 | 8.0 | 23 | 8.2 |
| Washington | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 94 | 7.6 | 59 | 6.0 | 35 | 14.0 |
| Resident | 98 | 8.0 | 62 | 6.3 | 36 | 14.4 |

V-12
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 6. DEATHS (Exclusive of Stillbirths) RECORDED, RESIDENT, AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, BY CITIES, FLORIDA, 1932

Cities 100,000 and over Population

| CITIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Jacksonville | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,978 | 14.1 | 936 | 10.2 | 1,042 | 21.5 |
| Resident | 1,811 | 12.9 | 814 | 8.9 | 997 | 20.6 |
| Miami | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,241 | 11.4 | 865 | 10.2 | 376 | 15.5 |
| Resident | 1,123 | 10.3 | 750 | 8.9 | 373 | 15.4 |
| Tampa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,181 | 10.9 | 878 | 10.3 | 303 | 13.3 |
| Resident | 1,120 | 10.4 | 774 | 9.1 | 346 | 15.2 |

Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population

| CITIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Daytona Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 248 | 13.3 | 156 | 12.3 | 92 | 15.3 |
| Resident | 220 | 11.8 | 131 | 10.3 | 89 | 14.8 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 137 | 13.6 | 83 | 10.6 | 54 | 23.5 |
| Resident | 114 | 11.3 | 65 | 8.3 | 49 | 21.3 |
| Gainesville | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 216 | 19.1 | 122 | 17.7 | 94 | 21.4 |
| Resident | 170 | 15.0 | 91 | 13.2 | 79 | 18.0 |
| Key West | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 198 | 15.4 | 135 | 12.8 | 63 | 27.6 |
| Resident | 184 | 14.3 | 124 | 11.8 | 60 | 26.3 |
| Lakeland | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 266 | 12.7 | 201 | 12.2 | 65 | 14.8 |
| Resident | 280 | 13.4 | 208 | 12.6 | 72 | 16.4 |
| Orlando | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 469 | 15.3 | 330 | 14.3 | 139 | 16.4 |
| Resident | 361 | 11.8 | 234 | 10.6 | 127 | 14.9 |
| Pensacola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 504 | 15.9 | 313 | 14.0 | 191 | 20.3 |
| Resident | 471 | 14.9 | 281 | 12.6 | 190 | 20.2 |
| St. Augustine | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 234 | 17.5 | 145 | 14.8 | 89 | 24.7 |
| Resident | 190 | 14.2 | 109 | 11.1 | 81 | 22.5 |
| St. Petersburg | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 677 | 15.7 | 568 | 16.2 | 109 | 13.6 |
| Resident | 526 | 12.2 | 420 | 12.0 | 106 | 13.3 |
| Sanford | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 166 | 15.0 | 71 | 12.5 | 95 | 17.6 |
| Resident | 162 | 14.6 | 71 | 12.5 | 91 | 16.9 |
| Tallahassee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 196 | 16.8 | 82 | 11.7 | 114 | 24.3 |
| Resident | 180 | 15.4 | 71 | 10.1 | 109 | 23.2 |

V-13
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 6. CONTINUED. Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| West Palm Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 394 | 13.0 | 213 | 10.5 | 181 | 17.9 |
| Resident | 306 | 10.1 | 163 | 8.1 | 143 | 14.2 |

Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population

| CITIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Bartow | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 150 | 27.3 | 97 | 26.2 | 53 | 29.4 |
| Resident | 76 | 13.8 | 44 | 11.9 | 32 | 17.8 |
| Bradenton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 84 | 12.9 | 62 | 12.9 | 22 | 12.9 |
| Resident | 83 | 12.8 | 61 | 12.7 | 22 | 12.9 |
| Clearwater | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 97 | 11.1 | 72 | 11.3 | 25 | 10.9 |
| Resident | 88 | 10.1 | 64 | 10.0 | 24 | 10.4 |
| Coral Gables | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 50 | 6.4 | 50 | 6.9 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 54 | 6.9 | 54 | 7.5 | 0 | - |
| DeLand | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 116 | 20.4 | 75 | 18.3 | 41 | 25.6 |
| Resident | 111 | 19.5 | 70 | 17.1 | 41 | 25.6 |
| Ft. Myers | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 138 | 13.4 | 93 | 12.4 | 45 | 16.1 |
| Resident | 121 | 11.7 | 78 | 10.4 | 43 | 15.4 |
| Lake Worth | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 62 | 8.9 | 62 | 9.0 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 65 | 9.3 | 64 | 9.3 | 1 | 10.0 |
| Miami Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 84 | 10.8 | 82 | 10.9 | 2 | 6.7 |
| Resident | 50 | 6.4 | 50 | 6.7 | 0 | - |
| Ocala | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 188 | 24.1 | 112 | 23.8 | 76 | 24.5 |
| Resident | 135 | 17.3 | 69 | 14.7 | 66 | 21.3 |
| Palatka | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 123 | 18.1 | 63 | 17.0 | 60 | 19.4 |
| Resident | 121 | 17.8 | 58 | 15.7 | 63 | 20.3 |
| Panama City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 79 | 14.4 | 60 | 13.3 | 19 | 19.0 |
| Resident | 75 | 13.6 | 56 | 12.4 | 19 | 19.0 |
| Plant City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 105 | 14.0 | 70 | 13.5 | 35 | 15.2 |
| Resident | 120 | 16.0 | 83 | 16.0 | 37 | 16.1 |
| River Junction* | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 401 | 54.2 | 251 | 49.2 | 150 | 65.2 |
| Resident | 401 | 54.2 | 251 | 49.2 | 150 | 65.2 |
| Sarasota | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 99 | 10.2 | 68 | 9.4 | 31 | 12.4 |
| Resident | 95 | 9.8 | 65 | 9.0 | 30 | 12.0 |

*State Hospital Inmates Included.

V-14
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 6. CONTINUED. Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Winter Haven | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 75 | 9.0 | 63 | 9.7 | 12 | 6.7 |
| Resident | 79 | 9.5 | 65 | 10.0 | 14 | 7.8 |

Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population

| CITIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Apalachicola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 45 | 14.1 | 16 | 8.4 | 29 | 22.3 |
| Resident | 49 | 15.3 | 19 | 10.0 | 30 | 23.1 |
| Arcadia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 102 | 24.3 | 73 | 25.2 | 29 | 22.3 |
| Resident | 74 | 17.6 | 46 | 15.9 | 28 | 21.5 |
| Avon Park | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 49 | 12.6 | 25 | 8.9 | 24 | 21.8 |
| Resident | 54 | 13.8 | 29 | 10.4 | 25 | 22.7 |
| DeFuniak Springs | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 37 | 13.2 | 26 | 11.8 | 11 | 18.3 |
| Resident | 43 | 15.4 | 32 | 14.5 | 11 | 18.3 |
| Eustis | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 51 | 15.9 | 37 | 16.8 | 14 | 14.0 |
| Resident | 55 | 17.2 | 40 | 18.2 | 15 | 15.0 |
| Fernandina | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 43 | 14.3 | 16 | 10.7 | 27 | 18.0 |
| Resident | 46 | 15.3 | 19 | 12.7 | 27 | 18.0 |
| Ft. Pierce | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 91 | 16.9 | 53 | 13.3 | 38 | 27.1 |
| Resident | 83 | 15.4 | 44 | 11.0 | 39 | 27.9 |
| Haines City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 33 | 9.2 | 21 | 8.1 | 12 | 12.0 |
| Resident | 39 | 10.8 | 26 | 10.0 | 13 | 13.0 |
| Hialeah | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 12 | 4.6 | 11 | 4.6 | 1 | 5.0 |
| Resident | 24 | 9.2 | 22 | 9.2 | 2 | 10.0 |
| Hollywood | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 22 | 7.6 | 22 | 8.5 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 30 | 10.3 | 29 | 11.2 | 1 | 3.3 |
| Kissimmee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 43 | 13.0 | 29 | 11.6 | 14 | 17.5 |
| Resident | 45 | 13.6 | 31 | 12.4 | 14 | 17.5 |
| Lake City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 167 | 36.3 | 119 | 35.0 | 48 | 40.0 |
| Resident | 85 | 18.5 | 39 | 11.5 | 46 | 38.3 |
| Lake Wales | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 50 | 12.5 | 28 | 9.7 | 22 | 20.0 |
| Resident | 52 | 13.0 | 28 | 9.7 | 24 | 21.8 |
| Leesburg | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 64 | 13.9 | 38 | 12.7 | 26 | 16.3 |
| Resident | 61 | 13.3 | 35 | 11.7 | 26 | 16.3 |

V-15
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 6. CONTINUED. Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Live Oak | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 43 | 15.9 | 16 | 9.4 | 27 | 27.0 |
| Resident | 49 | 18.1 | 22 | 12.9 | 27 | 27.0 |
| Manatee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 73 | 19.7 | 43 | 18.7 | 30 | 21.4 |
| Resident | 53 | 14.3 | 29 | 12.6 | 24 | 17.1 |
| Marianna | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 39 | 10.8 | 23 | 9.2 | 16 | 14.5 |
| Resident | 39 | 10.8 | 24 | 9.6 | 15 | 13.6 |
| Melbourne | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 46 | 14.8 | 34 | 17.0 | 12 | 10.9 |
| Resident | 30 | 9.7 | 20 | 10.0 | 10 | 9.1 |
| New Smyrna | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 52 | 11.3 | 27 | 8.4 | 25 | 17.9 |
| Resident | 55 | 12.0 | 28 | 8.8 | 27 | 19.3 |
| Palmetto | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 45 | 13.6 | 24 | 12.0 | 21 | 16.2 |
| Resident | 49 | 14.8 | 26 | 13.0 | 23 | 17.7 |
| Perry | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 24 | 8.3 | 8 | 4.4 | 16 | 14.5 |
| Resident | 32 | 11.0 | 14 | 7.8 | 18 | 16.4 |
| Pompano | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 33 | 11.0 | 8 | 6.2 | 25 | 14.7 |
| Resident | 34 | 11.3 | 6 | 4.6 | 28 | 16.5 |
| Quincy | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 65 | 16.7 | 31 | 14.8 | 34 | 18.9 |
| Resident | 65 | 16.7 | 31 | 14.8 | 34 | 18.9 |
| Sebring | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 46 | 13.9 | 35 | 14.0 | 11 | 13.8 |
| Resident | 42 | 12.7 | 29 | 11.6 | 13 | 16.3 |
| Tarpon Springs | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 51 | 13.8 | 35 | 11.7 | 16 | 22.9 |
| Resident | 52 | 14.1 | 35 | 11.7 | 17 | 24.3 |
| Wauchula | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 46 | 17.0 | 41 | 15.2 | 5 | 333.3 |
| Resident | 51 | 16.9 | 46 | 17.0 | 5 | 333.3 |
| Winter Park | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 52 | 12.4 | 30 | 10.3 | 22 | 16.9 |
| Resident | 59 | 14.0 | 36 | 12.4 | 23 | 17.7 |

Table No. 7. INFANT MORTALITY - DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE AND RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932

| COUNTIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col. Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|----------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| STATE | 1,680 | 61 | 940 | 50 | 740 | 86 |
| Alachua | 41 | 60 | 19 | 53 | 22 | 68 |
| Baker | 10 | 59 | 5 | 37 | 5 | 139 |

V-16
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 7. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col. Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Bay | 22 | 62 | 15 | 52 | 7 | 100 |
| Bradford | 8 | 42 | 6 | 38 | 2 | 65 |
| Brevard | 11 | 68 | 5 | 52 | 6 | 91 |
| Broward | 25 | 65 | 5 | 24 | 20 | 114 |
| Calhoun | 16 | 92 | 11 | 79 | 5 | 147 |
| Charlotte | 4 | 98 | 2 | 57 | 2 | 333 |
| Citrus | 5 | 47 | 4 | 58 | 1 | 26 |
| Clay | 9 | 102 | 2 | 30 | 7 | 318 |
| Collier | 2 | 54 | 2 | 59 | 0 | - |
| Columbia | 24 | 72 | 14 | 80 | 10 | 63 |
| Dade | 128 | 56 | 77 | 46 | 51 | 83 |
| DeSoto | 15 | 79 | 13 | 81 | 2 | 65 |
| Dixie | 9 | 91 | 7 | 96 | 2 | 77 |
| Duval | 147 | 53 | 60 | 33 | 87 | 95 |
| Escambia | 73 | 59 | 53 | 55 | 20 | 74 |
| Flagler | 1 | 30 | 1 | 100 | 0 | - |
| Franklin | 5 | 44 | 2 | 29 | 3 | 70 |
| Gadsden | 53 | 92 | 18 | 86 | 35 | 96 |
| Gilchrist | 6 | 75 | 6 | 81 | 0 | - |
| Glades | 2 | 40 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 125 |
| Gulf | 9 | 155 | 7 | 206 | 2 | 83 |
| Hamilton | 16 | 80 | 7 | 61 | 9 | 107 |
| Hardee | 14 | 64 | 12 | 61 | 2 | 83 |
| Hendry | 2 | 41 | 2 | 50 | 0 | - |
| Hernando | 2 | 18 | 0 | - | 2 | 57 |
| Highlands | 12 | 61 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 122 |
| Hillsboro | 130 | 50 | 87 | 41 | 43 | 88 |
| Holmes | 12 | 36 | 12 | 38 | 0 | - |
| Indian River | 6 | 41 | 2 | 19 | 4 | 98 |
| Jackson | 47 | 60 | 25 | 52 | 22 | 73 |
| Jefferson | 28 | 81 | 5 | 61 | 23 | 87 |
| Lafayette | 5 | 72 | 5 | 76 | 0 | - |
| Lake | 26 | 61 | 16 | 55 | 10 | 73 |
| Lee | 17 | 69 | 11 | 59 | 6 | 97 |
| Leon | 45 | 86 | 12 | 72 | 33 | 92 |
| Levy | 20 | 90 | 3 | 58 | 12 | 140 |
| Liberty | 8 | 88 | 5 | 82 | 3 | 100 |
| Madison | 27 | 63 | 3 | 47 | 19 | 74 |
| Manatee | 17 | 51 | 11 | 54 | 6 | 47 |
| Marion | 45 | 83 | 22 | 86 | 23 | 80 |
| Martin | 8 | 100 | 2 | 38 | 6 | 214 |
| Monroe | 10 | 41 | 6 | 31 | 4 | 85 |
| Nassau | 8 | 39 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 80 |
| Okaloosa | 14 | 54 | 12 | 50 | 2 | 105 |
| Okeechobee | 6 | 81 | 6 | 98 | 0 | - |

V-17
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 7. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col. Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Orange | 57 | 65 | 31 | 46 | 26 | 133 |
| Osceola | 6 | 48 | 4 | 41 | 2 | 74 |
| Palm Beach | 54 | 67 | 25 | 46 | 29 | 106 |
| Pasco | 6 | 31 | 5 | 31 | 1 | 28 |
| Pinellas | 36 | 44 | 21 | 34 | 15 | 75 |
| Polk | 84 | 56 | 65 | 55 | 19 | 60 |
| Putnam | 34 | 97 | 12 | 66 | 22 | 129 |
| St. Johns | 17 | 49 | 11 | 52 | 6 | 44 |
| St. Lucie | 6 | 37 | 4 | 36 | 2 | 39 |
| Santa Rosa | 22 | 61 | 15 | 51 | 7 | 111 |
| Sarasota | 9 | 43 | 3 | 19 | 6 | 111 |
| Seminole | 31 | 78 | 14 | 72 | 17 | 85 |
| Sumter | 13 | 63 | 5 | 41 | 8 | 93 |
| Suwannee | 31 | 80 | 19 | 76 | 12 | 86 |
| Taylor | 13 | 66 | 8 | 56 | 5 | 91 |
| Union | 18 | 122 | 14 | 117 | 4 | 143 |
| Volusia | 46 | 68 | 34 | 71 | 12 | 63 |
| Wakulla | 6 | 66 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 98 |
| Walton | 22 | 68 | 18 | 65 | 4 | 85 |
| Washington | 19 | 59 | 12 | 53 | 7 | 74 |

Table No. 8. INFANT MORTALITY - DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE AND RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, BY CITIES, FLORIDA, 1932

Cities 100,000 and over Population

| CITIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col. Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Jacksonville | 135 | 54 | 55 | 33 | 80 | 95 |
| Miami | 101 | 57 | 58 | 45 | 43 | 88 |
| Tampa | 89 | 52 | 57 | 42 | 32 | 89 |

Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population

| CITIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col. Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Daytona Beach | 18 | 64 | 10 | 54 | 8 | 83 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | 13 | 76 | 4 | 34 | 9 | 173 |
| Gainesville | 21 | 86 | 12 | 72 | 9 | 118 |
| Key West | 10 | 41 | 6 | 31 | 4 | 85 |
| Lakeland | 22 | 57 | 16 | 50 | 6 | 92 |
| Orlando | 32 | 59 | 21 | 48 | 11 | 101 |
| Pensacola | 45 | 59 | 32 | 55 | 13 | 72 |

V-18
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 8. CONTINUED. Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col. Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| St. Augustine | 13 | 50 | 9 | 47 | 4 | 58 |
| St. Petersburg | 21 | 42 | 13 | 36 | 8 | 58 |
| Sanford | 17 | 73 | 7 | 55 | 10 | 94 |
| Tallahassee | 18 | 81 | 5 | 48 | 13 | 110 |
| W. Palm Beach | 31 | 68 | 16 | 51 | 15 | 102 |

Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population

| CITIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col. Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Bartow | 14 | 72 | 11 | 68 | 3 | 88 |
| Bradenton | 2 | 23 | 0 | - | 2 | 51 |
| Clearwater | 10 | 69 | 5 | 46 | 5 | 139 |
| Coral Gables | 8 | 94 | 8 | 95 | 0 | - |
| DeLand | 11 | 87 | 10 | 109 | 1 | 29 |
| Ft. Myers | 16 | 85 | 10 | 74 | 6 | 115 |
| Lake Worth | 2 | 31 | 2 | 32 | 0 | - |
| Miami Beach | 1 | 23 | 1 | 23 | 0 | - |
| Ocala | 16 | 95 | 8 | 70 | 8 | 148 |
| Palatka | 15 | 119 | 7 | 104 | 8 | 136 |
| Panama City | 11 | 58 | 9 | 56 | 2 | 69 |
| Plant City | 12 | 52 | 9 | 54 | 3 | 48 |
| River Junction | 4 | 73 | 4 | 80 | 0 | - |
| Sarasota | 7 | 39 | 2 | 16 | 5 | 98 |
| Winter Haven | 7 | 43 | 6 | 50 | 1 | 24 |

Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population

| CITIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col. Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Apalachicola | 3 | 51 | 1 | 29 | 2 | 80 |
| Arcadia | 13 | 97 | 11 | 102 | 2 | 77 |
| Avon Park | 8 | 91 | 4 | 60 | 4 | 190 |
| DeFuniak Spgs. | 4 | 68 | 3 | 67 | 1 | 71 |
| Eustis | 3 | 58 | 3 | 103 | 0 | - |
| Fernandina | 2 | 41 | 0 | - | 2 | 80 |
| Ft. Pierce | 4 | 31 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 61 |
| Haines City | 7 | 80 | 5 | 83 | 2 | 71 |
| Hialeah | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Hollywood | 1 | 29 | 1 | 31 | 0 | - |
| Kissimmee | 3 | 48 | 2 | 45 | 1 | 56 |
| Lake City | 5 | 53 | 2 | 33 | 3 | 88 |
| Lake Wales | 5 | 63 | 3 | 67 | 2 | 57 |
| Leesburg | 9 | 76 | 5 | 63 | 4 | 103 |
| Live Oak | 6 | 85 | 3 | 81 | 3 | 88 |

V-19
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 8. CONTINUED. Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col. Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Manatee | 5 | 64 | 5 | 89 | 0 | - |
| Marianna | 3 | 43 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 95 |
| Melbourne | 5 | 91 | 3 | 79 | 2 | 118 |
| New Smyrna | 3 | 41 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 83 |
| Palmetto | 4 | 67 | 3 | 97 | 1 | 34 |
| Perry | 2 | 34 | 0 | - | 2 | 77 |
| Pompano | 8 | 93 | 0 | - | 8 | 118 |
| Quincy | 6 | 66 | 0 | - | 6 | 146 |
| Sebring | 1 | 14 | 1 | 18 | 0 | - |
| Tarpon Spgs. | 2 | 33 | 0 | - | 2 | 154 |
| Wauchula | 6 | 73 | 5 | 68 | 1 | 125 |
| Winter Park | 3 | 100 | 1 | 56 | 2 | 167 |

Table No. 9. STILLBIRTHS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932

| COUNTIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| STATE | 1,553 | 706 | 847 | 1,577 | 303 | 1,274 |
| Alachua | 56 | 21 | 35 | 71 | 3 | 68 |
| Baker | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Bay | 11 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 10 |
| Bradford | 11 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Brevard | 9 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| Broward | 30 | 10 | 20 | 14 | 1 | 13 |
| Calhoun | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Charlotte | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Citrus | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Clay | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Collier | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Columbia | 25 | 6 | 19 | 23 | 3 | 20 |
| Dade | 102 | 47 | 55 | 103 | 16 | 87 |
| DeSoto | 8 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Dixie | 8 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Duval | 183 | 63 | 120 | 170 | 52 | 118 |
| Escambia | 72 | 39 | 33 | 67 | 16 | 51 |
| Flagler | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Franklin | 4 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Gadsden | 42 | 12 | 30 | 50 | 0 | 50 |

V-20
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 9. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Gilchrist | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Glades | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gulf | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Hamilton | 19 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| Hardee | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Hendry | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hernando | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| Highlands | 9 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Hillsboro | 132 | 79 | 53 | 126 | 43 | 83 |
| Holmes | 13 | 13 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Indian River | 8 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson | 40 | 17 | 23 | 61 | 8 | 53 |
| Jefferson | 36 | 6 | 30 | 52 | 1 | 51 |
| Lafayette | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake | 17 | 6 | 11 | 19 | 1 | 18 |
| Lee | 17 | 12 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 14 |
| Leon | 44 | 7 | 37 | 79 | 0 | 79 |
| Levy | 10 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 10 |
| Liberty | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Madison | 29 | 11 | 18 | 39 | 3 | 36 |
| Manatee | 21 | 10 | 11 | 23 | 1 | 27 |
| Marion | 38 | 7 | 31 | 51 | 2 | 49 |
| Martin | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Monroe | 9 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Nassau | 12 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 10 |
| Okaloosa | 12 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Okceehobee | 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Orange | 56 | 28 | 28 | 39 | 13 | 26 |
| Osceola | 14 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Palm Beach | 38 | 18 | 20 | 50 | 6 | 44 |
| Pasco | 10 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Pinellas | 30 | 15 | 15 | 53 | 15 | 38 |
| Polk | 84 | 60 | 24 | 48 | 8 | 40 |
| Putnam | 20 | 6 | 14 | 26 | 2 | 24 |
| St. Johns | 24 | 6 | 18 | 22 | 1 | 21 |
| St. Lucie | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Santa Rosa | 16 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Sarasota | 9 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Seminole | 28 | 6 | 22 | 30 | 3 | 27 |
| Sumter | 10 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Suwannee | 22 | 3 | 19 | 31 | 2 | 29 |
| Taylor | 7 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 6 |

V-21
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 9. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|------------|-------------|-------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Union | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Volusia | 38 | 18 | 20 | 26 | 5 | 21 |
| Wakulla | 9 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Walton | 25 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 11 | 9 |
| Washington | 8 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 5 | 16 |

Table No. 10. STILLBIRTHS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, BY CITIES, FLORIDA, 1932

Cities 100,000 and over Population

| CITIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Jacksonville | 177 | 61 | 116 | 158 | 50 | 108 |
| Miami | 85 | 40 | 45 | 90 | 11 | 79 |
| Tampa | 96 | 56 | 40 | 79 | 13 | 66 |

Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population

| CITIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Daytona Beach | 24 | 9 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | 9 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| Gainesville | 19 | 12 | 7 | 21 | 2 | 19 |
| Key West | 9 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Lakeland | 31 | 20 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 11 |
| Orlando | 46 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 7 | 17 |
| Pensacola | 50 | 29 | 21 | 45 | 8 | 37 |
| St. Augustine | 14 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 1 | 14 |
| St. Petersburg | 24 | 12 | 12 | 42 | 13 | 29 |
| Sanford | 19 | 4 | 15 | 16 | 1 | 15 |
| Tallahassee | 23 | 3 | 20 | 22 | 0 | 22 |
| West Palm Beach | 25 | 11 | 14 | 30 | 2 | 28 |

Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population

| CITIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Bartow | 12 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Bradenton | 6 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| Clearwater | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Coral Gables | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| DeLand | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 |

V-22
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 10. CONTINUED. Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Ft. Myers | 16 | 11 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 12 |
| Lake Worth | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miami Beach | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ocala | 12 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 11 |
| Palatka | 9 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| Panama City | 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Plant City | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| River Junction | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Sarasota | 9 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Winter Haven | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 |

Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population

| CITIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Apalachicola | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Arcadia | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Avon Park | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| DeFuniak Springs | 7 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Eustis | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Fernandina | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Ft. Pierce | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Haines City | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Hialeah | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hollywood | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kissimmee | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Lake City | 10 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| Lake Wales | 8 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Leesburg | 4 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 10 |
| Live Oak | 7 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Manatee | 6 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Marianna | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Melbourne | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| New Smyrna | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Palmetto | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Perry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Pompano | 7 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Quincy | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Sebring | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Tarpon Springs | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Wauchula | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Winter Park | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

V-23
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 11. MARRIAGES PERFORMED, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932

| COUNTIES | TOTAL MARRIAGES | COUNTIES | TOTAL MARRIAGES |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| STATE | 15,301 | | |
| Alachua | 309 | Lake | 208 |
| Baker | 243 | Lee | 99 |
| Bay | 118 | Leon | 239 |
| Bradford | 115 | Levy | 139 |
| Brevard | 153 | Liberty | 20 |
| Broward | 762 | Madison | 168 |
| Calhoun | 73 | Manatee | 271 |
| Charlotte | 67 | Marion | 266 |
| Citrus | 102 | Martin | 61 |
| Clay | 171 | Monroe | 120 |
| Collier | 20 | Nassau | 167 |
| Columbia | 158 | Okaloosa | 166 |
| Dade | 1,094 | Okeechobee | 73 |
| DeSoto | 90 | Orange | 444 |
| Dixie | *81 | Osceola | 213 |
| Duval | 1,249 | Palm Beach | 406 |
| Escambia | 484 | Pasco | 174 |
| Flagler | 112 | Pinellas | 556 |
| Franklin | 47 | Polk | 678 |
| Gadsden | 236 | Putnam | 162 |
| Gilchrist | 56 | St. Johns | 293 |
| Glades | 48 | St. Lucie | 99 |
| Gulf | 51 | Santa Rosa | 291 |
| Hamilton | 176 | Sarasota | 123 |
| Hardee | 170 | Seminole | 246 |
| Hendry | 28 | Sumter | 122 |
| Hernando | 111 | Suwannee | 159 |
| Highlands | 97 | Taylor | *103 |
| Hillsboro | 1,347 | Union | 59 |
| Holmes | 131 | Volusia | 298 |
| Indian River | 96 | Wakulla | 78 |
| Jackson | 285 | Walton | 139 |
| Jefferson | 158 | Washington | 166 |
| Lafayette | *57 | | |

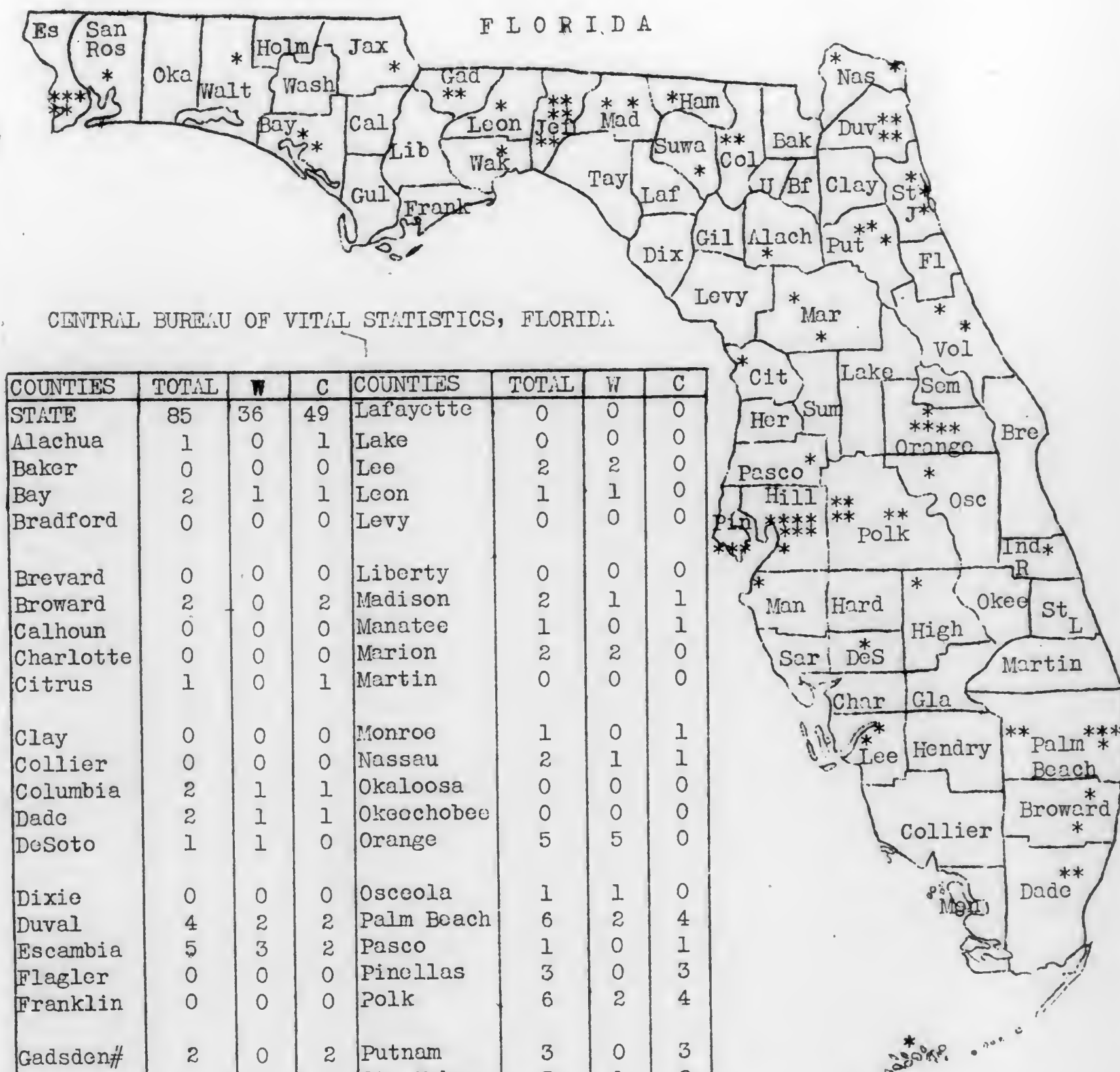
*Figures from County Judge - Original Licenses not received.

V-24
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 12. DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS GRANTED, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932

| COUNTIES | DIVORCES | ANNULMENTS | COUNTIES | DIVORCES | ANNULMENTS |
|--------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| STATE | 3,089 | 24 | | | |
| Alachua | 34 | 0 | Lake | 33 | 0 |
| Baker | 19 | 0 | Lee | 20 | 1 |
| Bay | 6 | 0 | Leon | 48 | 0 |
| Bradford | 13 | 0 | Levy | 2 | 0 |
| Brevard | 21 | 0 | Liberty | 3 | 0 |
| Broward | 30 | 0 | Madison | 20 | 0 |
| Calhoun | 9 | 0 | Manatee | 12 | 0 |
| Charlotte | 11 | 0 | Marion | 45 | 1 |
| Citrus | 10 | 0 | Martin | 6 | 0 |
| Clay | 3 | 0 | Monroe | 32 | 0 |
| Collier | 3 | 1 | Nassau | 12 | 1 |
| Columbia | 36 | 0 | Okaloosa | 4 | 0 |
| Dade | 505 | 6 | Okeechobee | 7 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 9 | 0 | Orange | 94 | 1 |
| Dixie | 13 | 0 | Osceola | 23 | 0 |
| Duval | 503 | 4 | Palm Beach | 95 | 0 |
| Escambia | 111 | 3 | Pasco | 26 | 0 |
| Flagler | 6 | 0 | Pinellas | 149 | 0 |
| Franklin | 5 | 0 | Polk | 164 | 3 |
| Gadsden | 12 | 0 | Putnam | 20 | 0 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | St. Johns | 49 | 0 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | St. Lucie | 21 | 0 |
| Gulf | 4 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 12 | 0 |
| Hamilton | 16 | 0 | Sarasota | 52 | 0 |
| Hardee | 31 | 0 | Seminole | 33 | 0 |
| Hendry | 5 | 0 | Sumter | 10 | 0 |
| Hernando | 2 | 0 | Suwannee | 19 | 1 |
| Highlands | 10 | 0 | Taylor | 18 | 0 |
| Hillsboro | 429 | 0 | Union | 6 | 0 |
| Holmes | 8 | 0 | Volusia | 96 | 1 |
| Indian River | 14 | 0 | Wakulla | 4 | 0 |
| Jackson | 21 | 0 | Walton | 16 | 1 |
| Jefferson | 10 | 0 | Washington | 22 | 0 |
| Lafayette | 7 | 0 | | | |

V-25
Table No. 13. DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932.



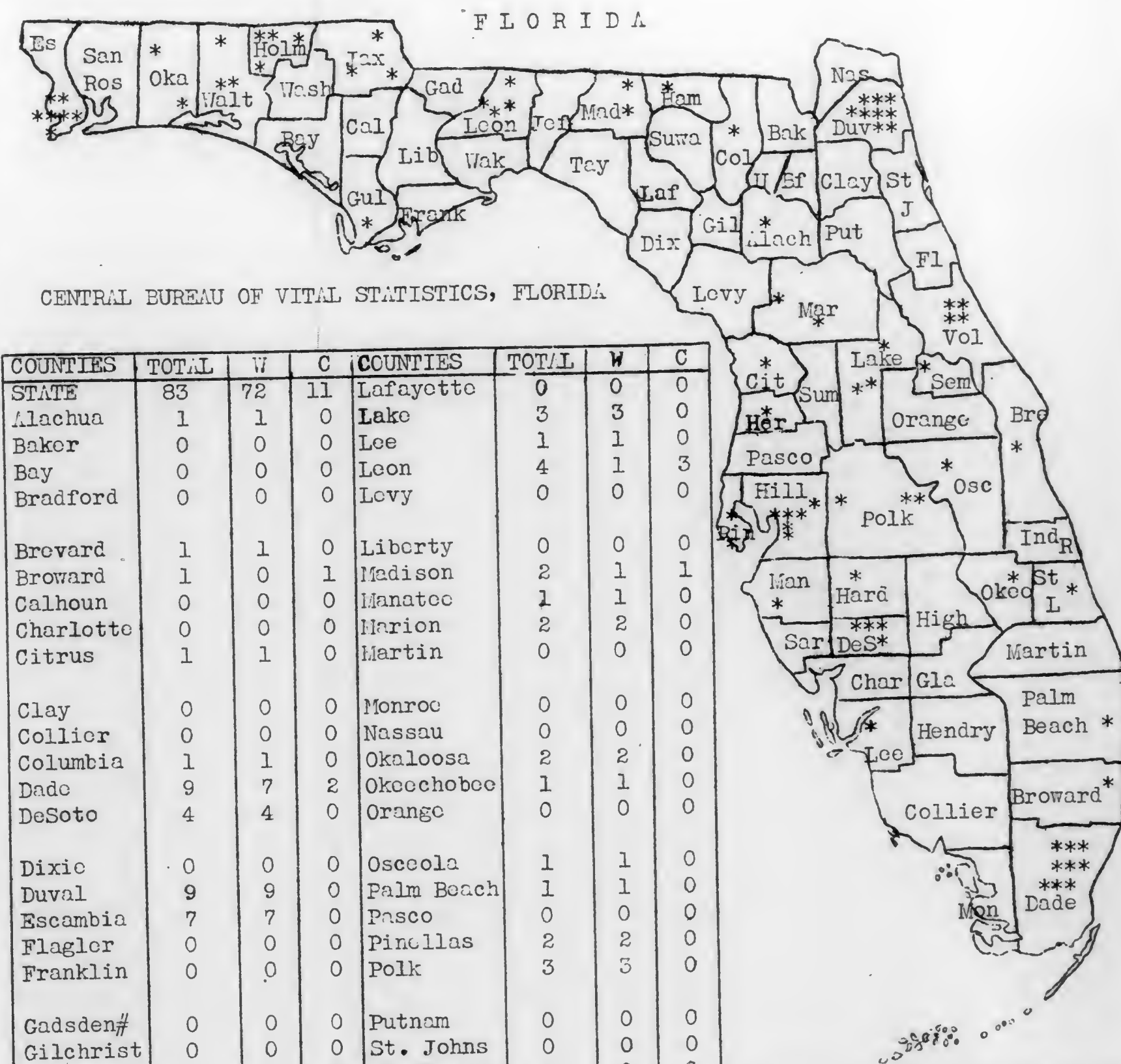
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|-----------|-------|----|----|------------|-------|---|---|
| STATE | 85 | 36 | 49 | Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alachua | 1 | 0 | 1 | Lake | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Baker | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lee | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Bay | 2 | 1 | 1 | Leon | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Bradford | 0 | 0 | 0 | Levy | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brevard | 0 | 0 | 0 | Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Broward | 2 | 0 | 2 | Madison | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0 | Manatee | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Charlotte | 0 | 0 | 0 | Marion | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Citrus | 1 | 0 | 1 | Martin | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clay | 0 | 0 | 0 | Monroe | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Collier | 0 | 0 | 0 | Nassau | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Columbia | 2 | 1 | 1 | Okaloosa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dade | 2 | 1 | 1 | Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 1 | 1 | 0 | Orange | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | Osceola | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Duval | 4 | 2 | 2 | Palm Beach | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Escambia | 5 | 3 | 2 | Pasco | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Flagler | 0 | 0 | 0 | Pinellas | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | Polk | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Gadsden# | 2 | 0 | 2 | Putnam | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Johns | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hamilton | 1 | 0 | 1 | Sarasota | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hardee | 0 | 0 | 0 | Seminole | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sumter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hernando | 0 | 0 | 0 | Suwannee | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Highlands | 1 | 0 | 1 | Taylor | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hillsboro | 8 | 6 | 2 | Union | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Holmes | 0 | 0 | 0 | Volusia | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Indian R. | 1 | 0 | 1 | Wakulla | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Jackson | 1 | 0 | 1 | Walton | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 6 | 1 | 5 | Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|-----------|-------|-------|-----|
| January | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| February | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| March | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| April | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| May | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| June | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| July | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| August | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| September | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| October | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| November | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| December | 5 | 4 | 1 |

LEGEND: * ONE DEATH; # STATE HOSPITAL INMATES INCLUDED

Table No. 14. DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA, BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932.

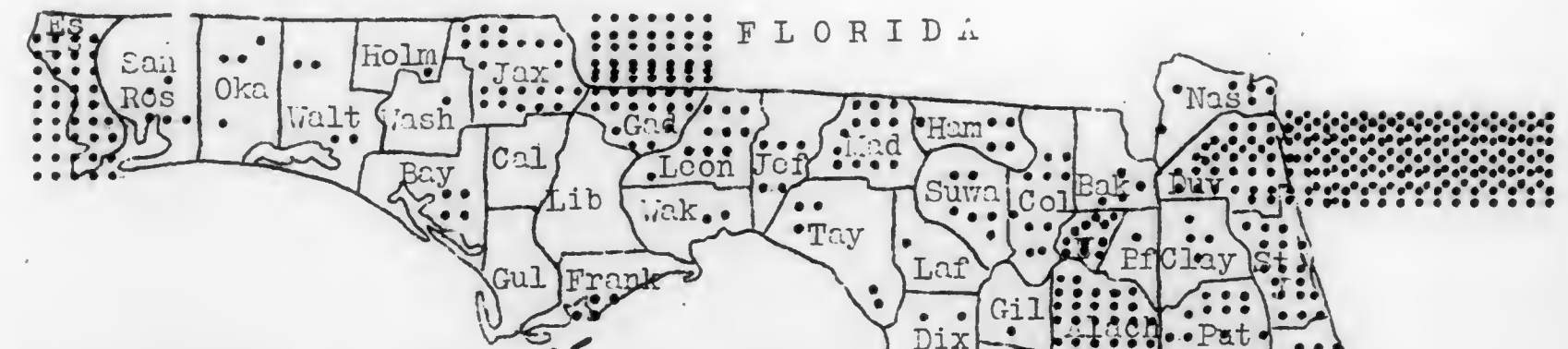


| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|-----------|-------|----|----|------------|-------|---|---|
| STATE | 83 | 72 | 11 | Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alachua | 1 | 1 | 0 | Lake | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Baker | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lee | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Bay | 0 | 0 | 0 | Leon | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Bradford | 0 | 0 | 0 | Levy | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brevard | 1 | 1 | 0 | Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Broward | 1 | 0 | 1 | Madison | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0 | Manatee | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Charlotte | 0 | 0 | 0 | Marion | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Citrus | 1 | 1 | 0 | Martin | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clay | 0 | 0 | 0 | Monroe | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Collier | 0 | 0 | 0 | Nassau | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Columbia | 1 | 1 | 0 | Okaloosa | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Dade | 9 | 7 | 2 | Okcechobee | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 4 | 4 | 0 | Orange | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | Osceola | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Duval | 9 | 9 | 0 | Palm Beach | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Escambia | 7 | 7 | 0 | Pasco | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Flagler | 0 | 0 | 0 | Pinellas | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | Polk | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Gadsden# | 0 | 0 | 0 | Putnam | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Johns | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Lucie | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Gulf | 1 | 1 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamilton | 1 | 1 | 0 | Sarasota | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hardee | 1 | 1 | 0 | Seminole | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sumter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hernando | 1 | 0 | 1 | Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Highlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | Taylor | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hillsboro | 6 | 6 | 0 | Union | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Holmes | 4 | 4 | 0 | Volusia | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Indian R. | 0 | 0 | 0 | Wakulla | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson | 3 | 2 | 1 | Walton | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0 | Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL. |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| January | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| February | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| March | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| April | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| May | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| June | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| July | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| August | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| September | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| October | 15 | 13 | 2 |
| November | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| December | 7 | 7 | 0 |

LEGEND: * ONE DEATH; # STATE HOSPITAL INMATES INCLUDED

Table No. 15. DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS), BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932.



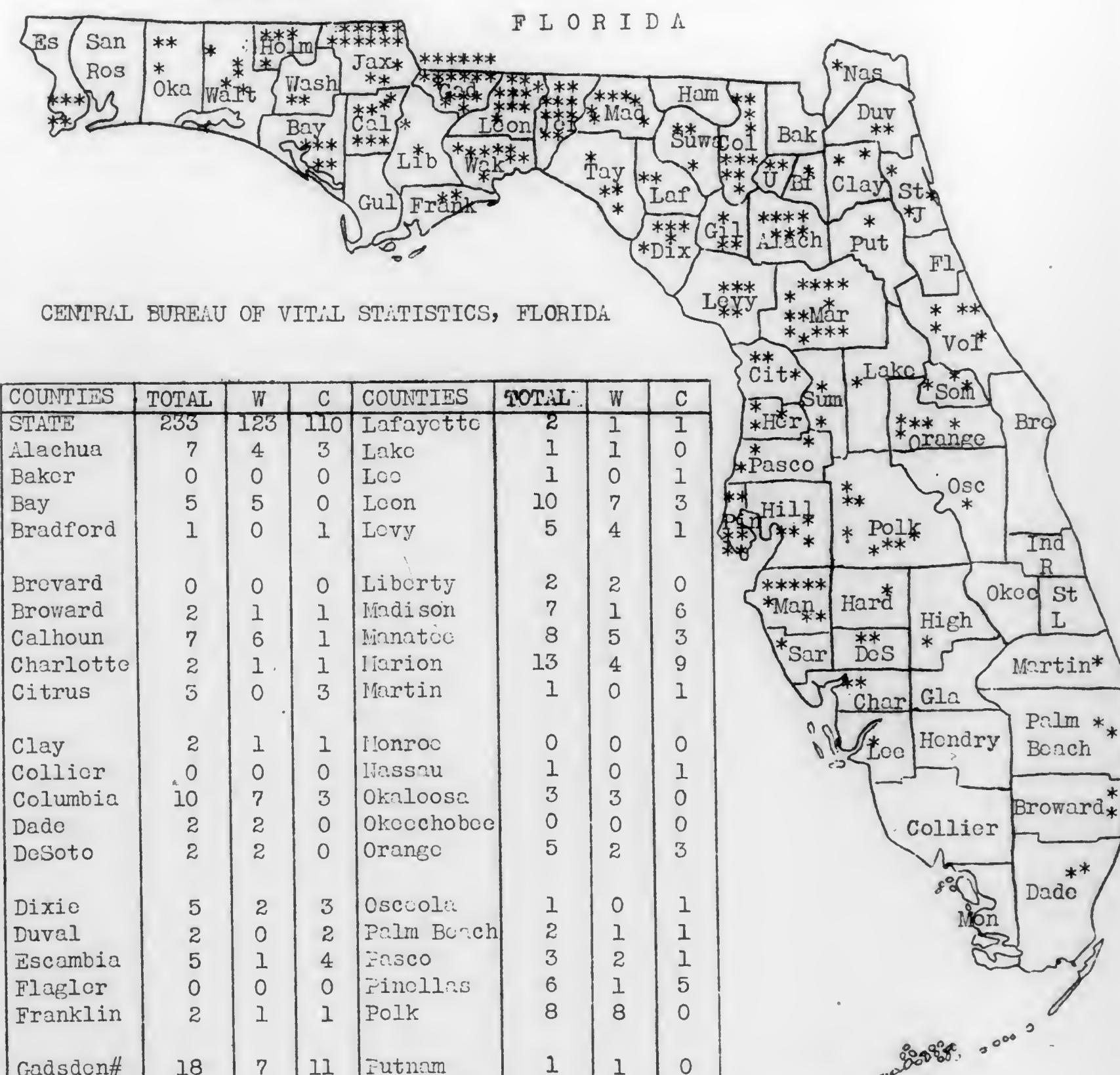
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|-----------|-------|-----|-----|------------|-------|----|----|
| STATE | 1093 | 395 | 698 | Lafayette | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Alachua | 26 | 10 | 16 | Lake | 16 | 8 | 8 |
| Baker | 4 | 0 | 4 | Lee | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Bay | 4 | 2 | 2 | Leon | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| Bradford | 1 | 0 | 1 | Levy | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Brevard | 6 | 1 | 5 | Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Broward | 18 | 5 | 13 | Madison | 12 | 2 | 10 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0 | Manatee | 16 | 6 | 10 |
| Charlotte | 1 | 1 | 0 | Marion | 15 | 6 | 9 |
| Citrus | 2 | 1 | 1 | Martin | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clay | 4 | 0 | 4 | Monroe | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| Collier | 1 | 0 | 1 | Nassau | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Columbia | 10 | 4 | 6 | Okaloosa | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Dade | 121 | 60 | 61 | Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 7 | 4 | 3 | Orange | 36 | 12 | 24 |
| Dixie | 3 | 2 | 1 | Osceola | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Duval | 205 | 43 | 162 | Palm Beach | 32 | 9 | 23 |
| Escambia | 40 | 15 | 25 | Pasco | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Flagler | 3 | 2 | 1 | Pinellas | 29 | 19 | 10 |
| Franklin | 4 | 0 | 4 | Polk | 45 | 16 | 29 |
| Gadsden# | 58 | 14 | 44 | Putnam | 16 | 7 | 9 |
| Gilchrist | 1 | 1 | 0 | St. Johns | 17 | 5 | 12 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Lucie | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Hamilton | 5 | 0 | 5 | Sarasota | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| Hardee | 4 | 2 | 2 | Seminole | 18 | 6 | 12 |
| Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sumter | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Hernando | 2 | 1 | 1 | Suwannee | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Highlands | 14 | 6 | 8 | Taylor | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Hillsboro | 116 | 56 | 60 | Union | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| Holmes | 1 | 0 | 1 | Volusia | 31 | 17 | 14 |
| Indian R. | 6 | 3 | 3 | Wakulla | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Jackson | 22 | 9 | 13 | Walton | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Jefferson | 5 | 0 | 5 | Washington | 1 | 0 | 1 |

| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|-----------|-------|-------|-----|
| January | 103 | 35 | 68 |
| February | 65 | 27 | 38 |
| March | 114 | 42 | 72 |
| April | 102 | 36 | 66 |
| May | 93 | 34 | 59 |
| June | 107 | 37 | 70 |
| July | 95 | 32 | 63 |
| August | 79 | 29 | 50 |
| September | 78 | 25 | 53 |
| October | 93 | 36 | 57 |
| November | 75 | 30 | 45 |
| December | 89 | 32 | 57 |

LEGEND: . ONE DEATH; # STATE HOSPITAL INMATES INCLUDED

Table No. 16. DEATHS FROM MALARIA, BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932.

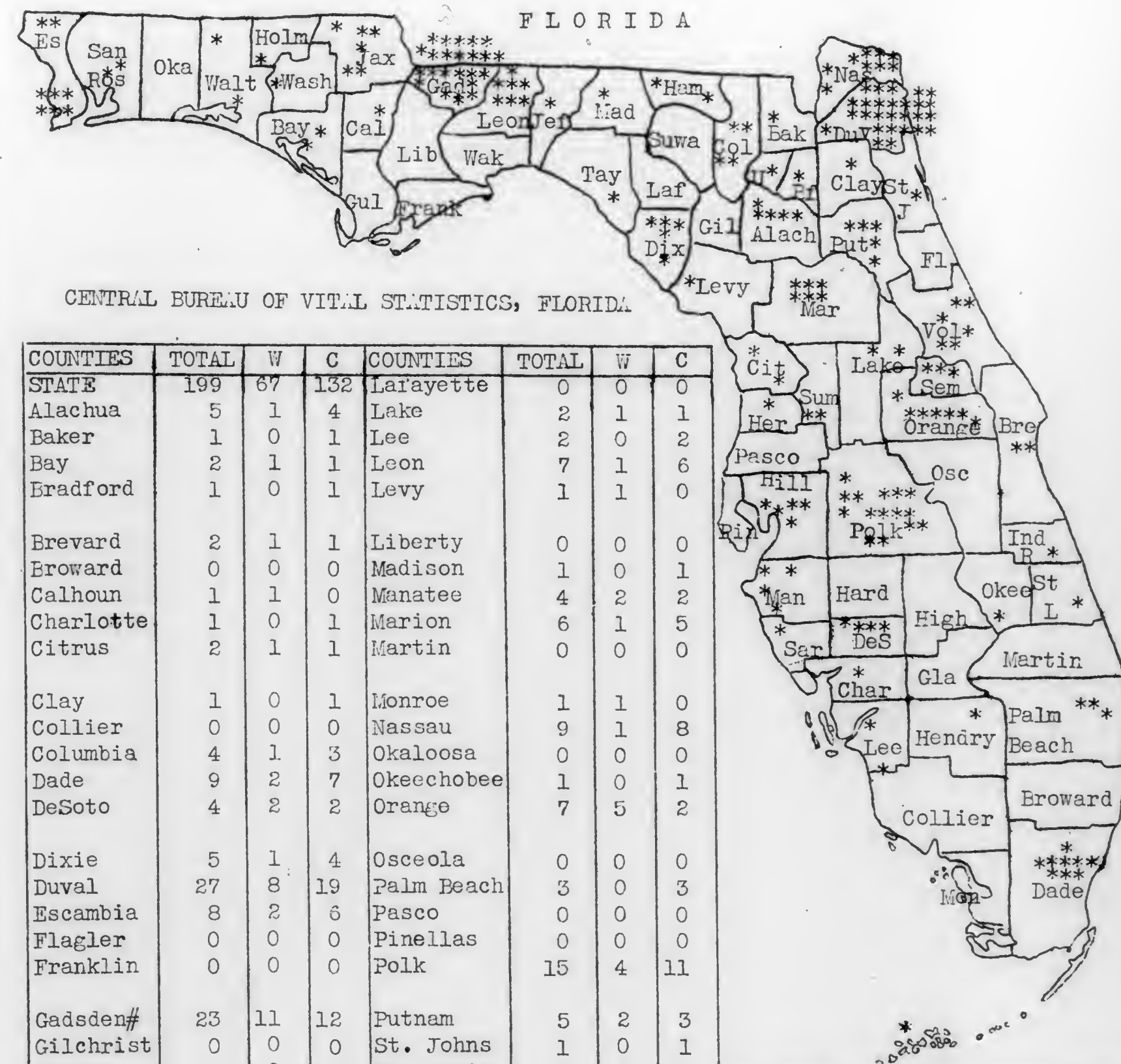


CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|-----------|-------|-----|-----|------------|-------|---|---|
| STATE | 233 | 123 | 110 | Lafayette | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Alachua | 7 | 4 | 3 | Lake | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Baker | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lee | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Bay | 5 | 5 | 0 | Leon | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Bradford | 1 | 0 | 1 | Levy | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Brevard | 0 | 0 | 0 | Liberty | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Broward | 2 | 1 | 1 | Madison | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Calhoun | 7 | 6 | 1 | Manatee | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Charlotte | 2 | 1 | 1 | Marion | 13 | 4 | 9 |
| Citrus | 3 | 0 | 3 | Martin | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Clay | 2 | 1 | 1 | Monroe | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Collier | 0 | 0 | 0 | Nassau | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Columbia | 10 | 7 | 3 | Okaloosa | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Dade | 2 | 2 | 0 | Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 2 | 2 | 0 | Orange | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Dixie | 5 | 2 | 3 | Osceola | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Duval | 2 | 0 | 2 | Palm Beach | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Escambia | 5 | 1 | 4 | Pasco | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Flagler | 0 | 0 | 0 | Pinellas | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Franklin | 2 | 1 | 1 | Polk | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Gadsden# | 18 | 7 | 11 | Putnam | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Gilchrist | 3 | 3 | 0 | St. Johns | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sarasota | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hardee | 1 | 1 | 0 | Seminole | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sumter | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Hernando | 3 | 2 | 1 | Suwannee | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Highlands | 1 | 0 | 1 | Taylor | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Hillsboro | 4 | 2 | 2 | Union | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Holmes | 4 | 4 | 0 | Volusia | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Indian R. | 0 | 0 | 0 | Wakulla | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Jackson | 14 | 7 | 7 | Walton | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Jefferson | 10 | 2 | 8 | Washington | 2 | 1 | 1 |

| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|-----------|-------|-------|-----|
| January | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| February | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| March | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| April | 19 | 8 | 11 |
| May | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| June | 17 | 9 | 8 |
| July | 22 | 14 | 8 |
| August | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| September | 28 | 11 | 17 |
| October | 30 | 20 | 10 |
| November | 35 | 20 | 15 |
| December | 20 | 12 | 8 |

LEGEND: * ONE DEATH; # STATE HOSPITAL INMATES INCLUDED

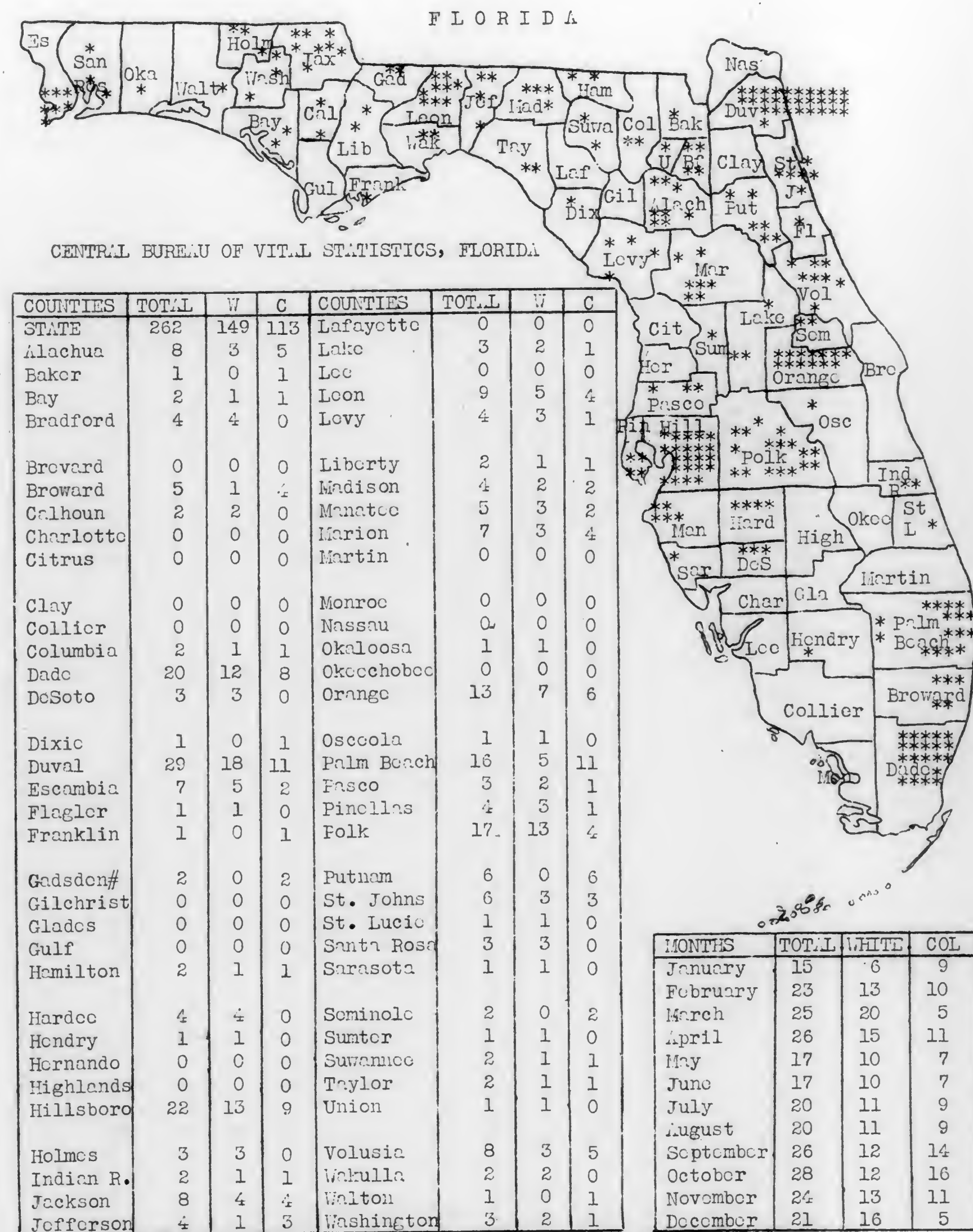
Table No. 17. DEATHS FROM PELLAGRA, BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES,
FLORIDA, 1932

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|-----------|-------|----|-----|------------|-------|---|----|
| STATE | 199 | 67 | 132 | Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alachua | 5 | 1 | 4 | Lake | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Baker | 1 | 0 | 1 | Lee | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Bay | 2 | 1 | 1 | Leon | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Bradford | 1 | 0 | 1 | Levy | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Brevard | 2 | 1 | 1 | Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Broward | 0 | 0 | 0 | Madison | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Calhoun | 1 | 1 | 0 | Manatee | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Charlotte | 1 | 0 | 1 | Marion | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Citrus | 2 | 1 | 1 | Martin | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clay | 1 | 0 | 1 | Monroe | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Collier | 0 | 0 | 0 | Nassau | 9 | 1 | 8 |
| Columbia | 4 | 1 | 3 | Okaloosa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dade | 9 | 2 | 7 | Okeechobee | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| DeSoto | 4 | 2 | 2 | Orange | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Dixie | 5 | 1 | 4 | Osceola | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Duval | 27 | 8 | 19 | Palm Beach | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Escambia | 8 | 2 | 6 | Pasco | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Flagler | 0 | 0 | 0 | Pinellas | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | Polk | 15 | 4 | 11 |
| Gadsden# | 23 | 11 | 12 | Putnam | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Johns | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Lucie | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Hamilton | 2 | 1 | 1 | Sarasota | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hardee | 0 | 0 | 0 | Seminole | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Hendry | 1 | 0 | 1 | Sumter | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Hernando | 1 | 0 | 1 | Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Highlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | Taylor | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hillsboro | 5 | 2 | 3 | Union | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Holmes | 1 | 1 | 0 | Volusia | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Indian R. | 1 | 0 | 1 | Wakulla | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson | 6 | 2 | 4 | Walton | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Jefferson | 1 | 0 | 1 | Washington | 1 | 0 | 1 |

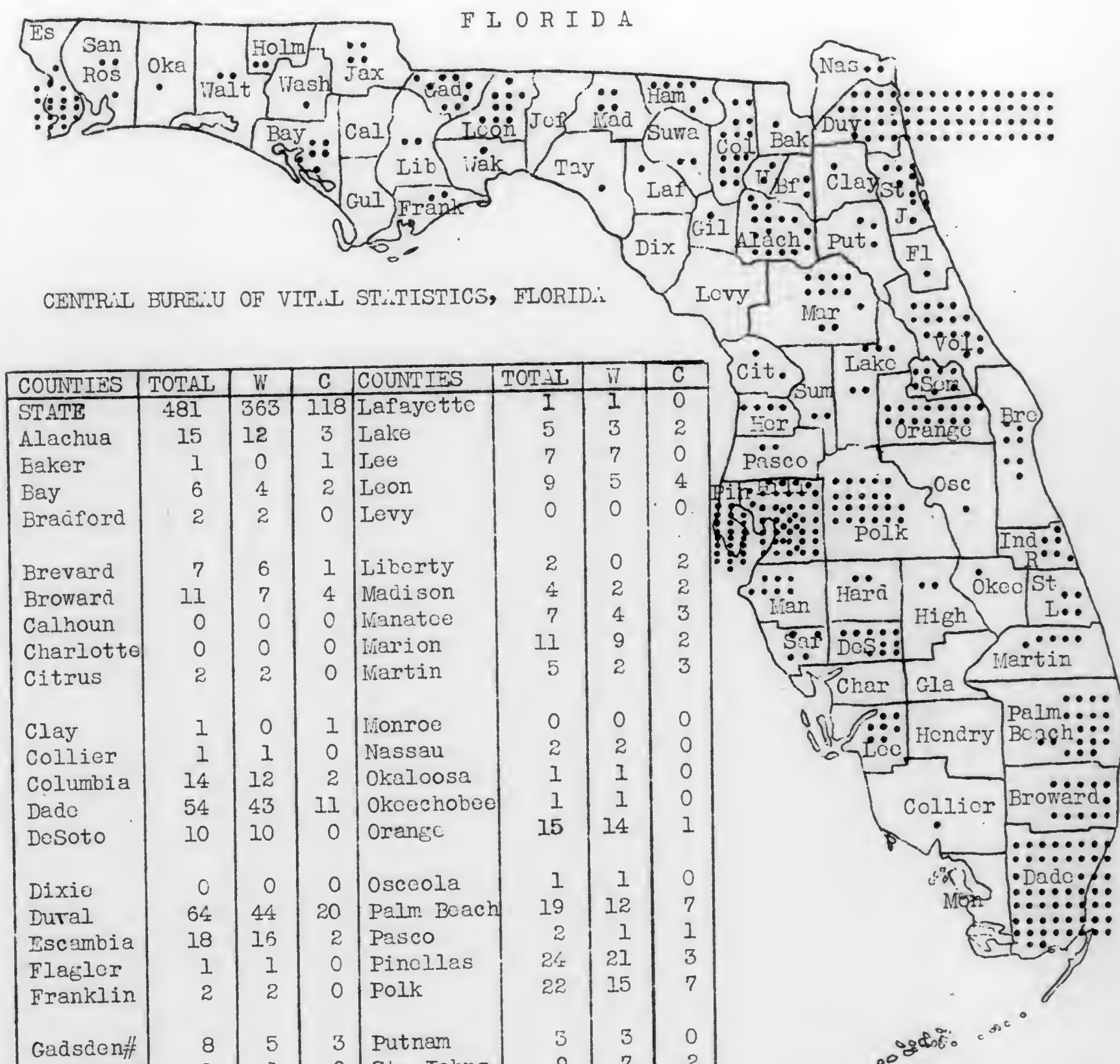
| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL. |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| January | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| February | 15 | 2 | 13 |
| March | 13 | 4 | 9 |
| April | 16 | 6 | 10 |
| May | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| June | 20 | 8 | 12 |
| July | 22 | 9 | 13 |
| August | 22 | 6 | 16 |
| September | 17 | 5 | 12 |
| October | 17 | 5 | 12 |
| November | 28 | 9 | 19 |
| December | 6 | 2 | 4 |

LEGEND: * ONE DEATH; # STATE HOSPITAL INMATES INCLUDED

Table No. 18. DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE, BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932.



LEGEND: * ONE DEATH; # STATE HOSPITAL INMATES INCLUDED

Table No. 19. DEATHS FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS, BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES
FLORIDA, 1932.

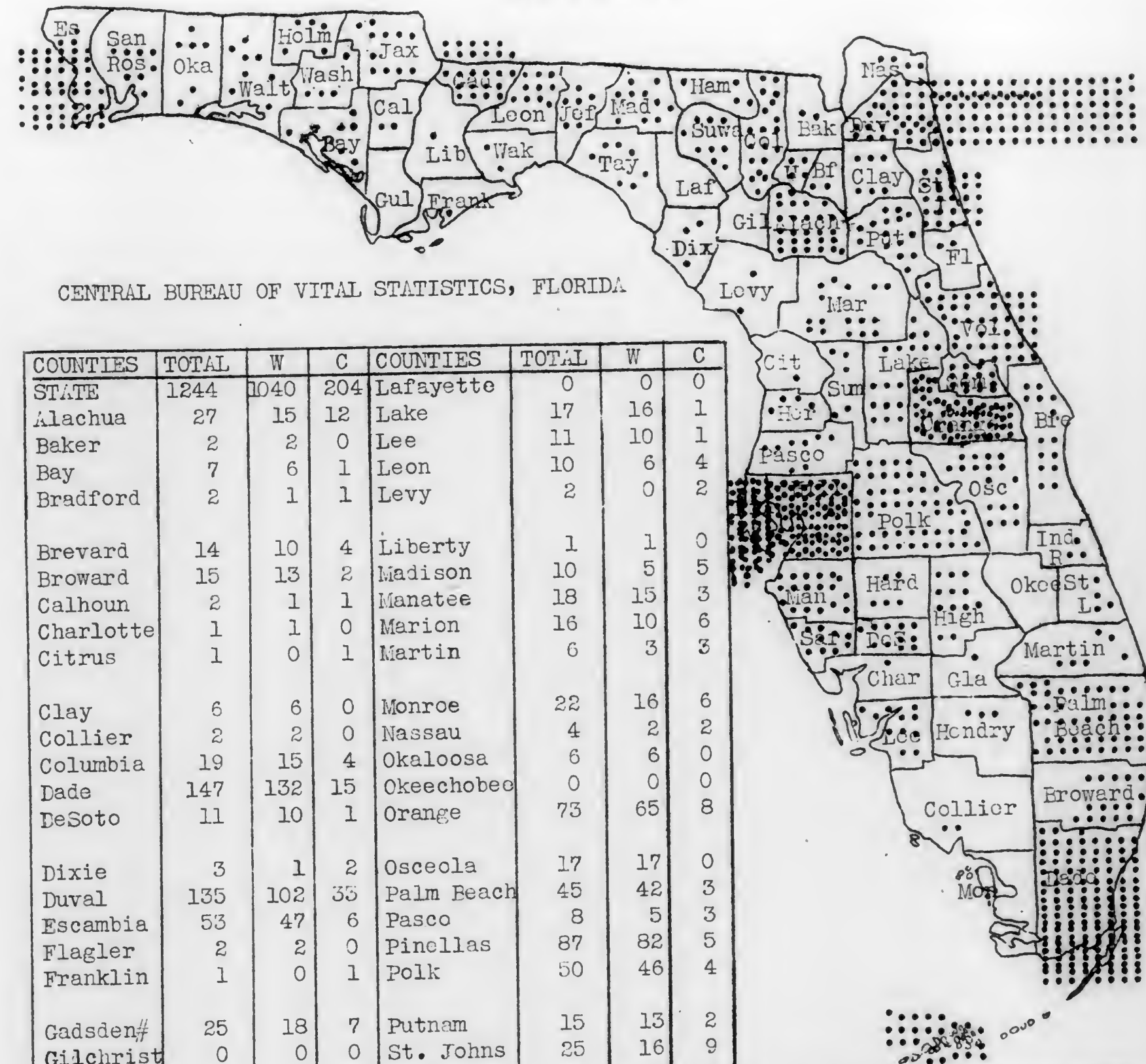
| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|-----------|-------|-----|-----|------------|-------|----|---|
| STATE | 481 | 363 | 118 | Lafayette | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Alachua | 15 | 12 | 3 | Lake | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Baker | 1 | 0 | 1 | Lee | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Bay | 6 | 4 | 2 | Leon | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Bradford | 2 | 2 | 0 | Levy | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brevard | 7 | 6 | 1 | Liberty | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Broward | 11 | 7 | 4 | Madison | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0 | Manatee | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Charlotte | 0 | 0 | 0 | Marion | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| Citrus | 2 | 2 | 0 | Martin | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Clay | 1 | 0 | 1 | Monroe | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Collier | 1 | 1 | 0 | Nassau | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Columbia | 14 | 12 | 2 | Okaloosa | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dade | 54 | 43 | 11 | Okeechobee | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 10 | 10 | 0 | Orange | 15 | 14 | 1 |
| Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | Osceola | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Duval | 64 | 44 | 20 | Palm Beach | 19 | 12 | 7 |
| Escambia | 18 | 16 | 2 | Pasco | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Flagler | 1 | 1 | 0 | Pinellas | 24 | 21 | 3 |
| Franklin | 2 | 2 | 0 | Polk | 22 | 15 | 7 |
| Gadsden# | 8 | 5 | 3 | Putnam | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Gilchrist | 1 | 1 | 0 | St. Johns | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Lucie | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Hamilton | 6 | 5 | 1 | Sarasota | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Hardce | 2 | 2 | 0 | Seminole | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sumter | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Hernando | 4 | 2 | 2 | Suwannee | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Highlands | 2 | 1 | 1 | Taylor | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hillsboro | 42 | 36 | 6 | Union | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Holmes | 2 | 2 | 0 | Volusia | 16 | 7 | 9 |
| Indian R. | 6 | 4 | 2 | Wakulla | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Jackson | 4 | 3 | 1 | Walton | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0 | Washington | 1 | 1 | 0 |

| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|-----------|-------|-------|-----|
| January | 57 | 45 | 12 |
| February | 49 | 38 | 11 |
| March | 26 | 17 | 9 |
| April | 35 | 29 | 6 |
| May | 33 | 22 | 11 |
| June | 31 | 24 | 7 |
| July | 43 | 30 | 13 |
| August | 34 | 28 | 6 |
| September | 39 | 33 | 6 |
| October | 34 | 20 | 14 |
| November | 38 | 29 | 9 |
| December | 62 | 48 | 14 |

LEGEND: . ONE DEATH; # STATE HOSPITAL INMATES INCLUDED

Table No. 20. DEATHS FROM CANCER (ALL FORMS), BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1932.

FLORIDA



CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|-----------|-------|------|-----|------------|-------|----|---|
| STATE | 1244 | 1040 | 204 | Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alachua | 27 | 15 | 12 | Lake | 17 | 16 | 1 |
| Baker | 2 | 2 | 0 | Lee | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| Bay | 7 | 6 | 1 | Leon | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Bradford | 2 | 1 | 1 | Levy | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Brevard | 14 | 10 | 4 | Liberty | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Broward | 15 | 13 | 2 | Madison | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Calhoun | 2 | 1 | 1 | Manatee | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| Charlotte | 1 | 1 | 0 | Marion | 16 | 10 | 6 |
| Citrus | 1 | 0 | 1 | Martin | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Clay | 6 | 6 | 0 | Monroe | 22 | 16 | 6 |
| Collier | 2 | 2 | 0 | Nassau | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Columbia | 19 | 15 | 4 | Okaloosa | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Dade | 147 | 132 | 15 | Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 11 | 10 | 1 | Orange | 73 | 65 | 8 |
| Dixie | 3 | 1 | 2 | Osceola | 17 | 17 | 0 |
| Duval | 135 | 102 | 33 | Palm Beach | 45 | 42 | 3 |
| Escambia | 53 | 47 | 6 | Pasco | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Flagler | 2 | 2 | 0 | Pinellas | 87 | 82 | 5 |
| Franklin | 1 | 0 | 1 | Polk | 50 | 46 | 4 |
| Gadsden# | 25 | 18 | 7 | Putnam | 15 | 13 | 2 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Johns | 25 | 16 | 9 |
| Glades | 1 | 0 | 1 | St. Lucie | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| Hamilton | 4 | 3 | 1 | Sarasota | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Hardee | 5 | 5 | 0 | Seminole | 14 | 10 | 4 |
| Hendry | 3 | 2 | 1 | Sumter | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Hernando | 4 | 3 | 1 | Suwannee | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Highlands | 12 | 11 | 1 | Taylor | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Hillsboro | 153 | 138 | 15 | Union | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Holmes | 5 | 5 | 0 | Volusia | 44 | 35 | 9 |
| Indian R. | 3 | 3 | 0 | Wakulla | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Jackson | 11 | 9 | 2 | Walton | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 6 | 1 | 5 | Washington | 4 | 3 | 1 |

| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|-----------|-------|-------|-----|
| January | 104 | 93 | 11 |
| February | 109 | 91 | 18 |
| March | 117 | 95 | 22 |
| April | 109 | 93 | 16 |
| May | 82 | 68 | 14 |
| June | 107 | 89 | 18 |
| July | 99 | 88 | 11 |
| August | 98 | 80 | 18 |
| September | 99 | 86 | 13 |
| October | 102 | 84 | 18 |
| November | 109 | 86 | 23 |
| December | 109 | 87 | 22 |

LEGEND: . ONE DEATH; # STATE HOSPITAL INMATES INCLUDED

V-33
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 21. DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX,
FLORIDA, 1932

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL. | MALE | FEMALE |
|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|------|------|--------|
| -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-9 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| 10-14 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| 15-19 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 20-24 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| 25-29 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| 30-34 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 35-39 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 40-44 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 45-49 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 50-54 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55-59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60-64 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65-69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 70-74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75-79 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80-84 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85-89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90-94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 85 | 36 | 25 | 11 | 49 | 32 | 17 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 22. DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA, BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX, FLORIDA, 1932

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-----|------|--------|
| -1 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 14 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 16 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 5-9 | 18 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 10-14 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20-24 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25-29 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30-34 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35-39 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 40-44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45-49 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50-54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55-59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60-64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65-69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 70-74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75-79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80-84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85-89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90-94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 83 | 72 | 33 | 39 | 11 | 4 | 7 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 23. DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS), BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX, FLORIDA, 1932

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-----|------|--------|
| -1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 10-14 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| 15-19 | 66 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 57 | 24 | 33 |
| 20-24 | 152 | 30 | 12 | 18 | 122 | 52 | 70 |
| 25-29 | 149 | 25 | 6 | 19 | 124 | 58 | 66 |
| 30-34 | 135 | 31 | 18 | 13 | 104 | 59 | 45 |
| 35-39 | 124 | 40 | 23 | 17 | 84 | 50 | 34 |
| 40-44 | 93 | 42 | 24 | 18 | 51 | 28 | 23 |
| 45-49 | 80 | 33 | 21 | 12 | 47 | 30 | 17 |
| 50-54 | 72 | 34 | 28 | 6 | 38 | 23 | 15 |
| 55-59 | 58 | 39 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 13 | 6 |
| 60-64 | 47 | 36 | 29 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| 65-69 | 29 | 22 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 70-74 | 25 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 75-79 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 80-84 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85-89 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 90-94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 1093 | 395 | 232 | 163 | 698 | 366 | 332 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 24. DEATHS FROM MALARIA, BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX, FLORIDA, 1932

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-----|------|--------|
| -1 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 5-9 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 10-14 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 15-19 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 20-24 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| 25-29 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 30-34 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 35-39 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| 40-44 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| 45-49 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| 50-54 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| 55-59 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 60-64 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| 65-69 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 70-74 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 75-79 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 80-84 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 85-89 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 90-94 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 233 | 123 | 60 | 63 | 110 | 64 | 46 |

--.

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 25. DEATHS FROM PELLAGRA, BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX, FLORIDA, 1932

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-----|------|--------|
| -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 10-14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-19 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 20-24 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 11 |
| 25-29 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| 30-34 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 11 |
| 35-39 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 17 |
| 40-44 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 11 |
| 45-49 | 23 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 11 |
| 50-54 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 55-59 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| 60-64 | 19 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| 65-69 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 70-74 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| 75-79 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 80-84 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85-89 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90-94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 199 | 67 | 25 | 42 | 132 | 38 | 94 |

--.

V-38
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 26. DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE
PUERPERAL STATE, BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX, FLORIDA, 1932

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-----|------|--------|
| -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10-14 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 15-19 | 61 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 33 | 0 | 33 |
| 20-24 | 53 | 29 | 0 | 29 | 24 | 0 | 24 |
| 25-29 | 46 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 30-34 | 46 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| 35-39 | 29 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| 40-44 | 19 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 45-49 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 50-54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55-59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60-64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65-69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 70-74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75-79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80-84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85-89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90-94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 262 | 149 | 0 | 149 | 113 | 0 | 113 |

V-39
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 27. DEATHS FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS, BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX,
FLORIDA, 1932

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-----|------|--------|
| -1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 5-9 | 24 | 19 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 10-14 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| 15-19 | 36 | 31 | 23 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 20-24 | 42 | 33 | 23 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| 25-29 | 38 | 23 | 20 | 3 | 15 | 12 | 3 |
| 30-34 | 49 | 36 | 29 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| 35-39 | 33 | 25 | 18 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 40-44 | 46 | 29 | 26 | 3 | 17 | 12 | 5 |
| 45-49 | 29 | 21 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 50-54 | 30 | 20 | 16 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 55-59 | 23 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| 60-64 | 22 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 65-69 | 25 | 24 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 70-74 | 19 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 75-79 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 80-84 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 85-89 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90-94 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 481 | 363 | 269 | 94 | 118 | 93 | 25 |

V-40
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 28. DEATHS FROM CANCER (ALL FORMS), BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX, FLORIDA, 1932

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-----|------|--------|
| -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10-14 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 15-19 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 20-24 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 25-29 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| 30-34 | 28 | 19 | 2 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 8 |
| 35-39 | 49 | 29 | 8 | 21 | 20 | 4 | 16 |
| 40-44 | 65 | 45 | 8 | 37 | 20 | 9 | 11 |
| 45-49 | 93 | 60 | 21 | 39 | 33 | 10 | 23 |
| 50-54 | 129 | 98 | 35 | 63 | 31 | 10 | 21 |
| 55-59 | 148 | 120 | 53 | 67 | 28 | 14 | 14 |
| 60-64 | 168 | 154 | 82 | 72 | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| 65-69 | 149 | 138 | 69 | 69 | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| 70-74 | 137 | 134 | 77 | 57 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 75-79 | 118 | 113 | 65 | 48 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 80-84 | 71 | 66 | 37 | 29 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 85-89 | 34 | 27 | 13 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 90-94 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 1244 | 1040 | 490 | 550 | 204 | 82 | 122 |

V-41
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 29. DEATHS BY COLOR AND BY DISEASES, FLORIDA, 1932

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1-200 201-214* | A L L C A U S E S | 18,293 | 11,294 | 6,999 |
| | I - INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES | | | |
| 1 | Typhoid fever | 85 | 36 | 49 |
| 2 | Paratyphoid fever | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Typhus fever | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 4 | Relapsing fever | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Undulant fever | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Smallpox | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Measles | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| 8 | Scarlet fever | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| 9 | Whooping-cough | 31 | 17 | 14 |
| 10 | Diphtheria | 83 | 72 | 11 |
| 11 | Influenza | | | |
| | (a) With respiratory complications specified | 323 | 166 | 157 |
| | (b) Without respiratory complications specified | 191 | 94 | 97 |
| 12 | Cholera | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Dysentery | | | |
| | (a) Amebic | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| | (b) Bacillary | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| | (c) Unspecified or due to other causes | 20 | 6 | 14 |
| 14 | Plague | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Erysipelas | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 16 | Acute poliomyelitis and acute polioencephalitis | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| 17 | Lethargic or epidemic encephalitis | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| 18 | Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 19 | Glanders | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Anthrax (bacillus anthracis) malignant pustule | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Rabies | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 22 | Tetanus | 49 | 20 | 29 |
| 23 | Tuberculosis of the respiratory system | 1,019 | 360 | 659 |
| 24 | Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| 25 | Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum | 27 | 11 | 16 |
| 26 | Tuberculosis of the vertebral column | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 27 | Tuberculosis of the bones and joints (vertebral column excepted) | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 28 | Tuberculosis of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 29 | Tuberculosis of the lymphatic system (bronchial, mesenteric, and retroperitoneal glands excepted) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Tuberculosis of the genitourinary system | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 31 | Tuberculosis of other organs | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 32 | Disseminated tuberculosis | 16 | 5 | 11 |
| 33 | Leprosy | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Syphilis | 382 | 90 | 292 |
| 35 | Gonococcus infection and other venereal diseases | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 36 | Purulent infection, septicemia (nonpuerperal) | 25 | 21 | 4 |

—.

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 29. CONTINUED

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| 37 | Yellow fever | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Malaria | 233 | 123 | 110 |
| 39 | Other diseases due to protozoal parasites | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 | Ankylostomiasis | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 41 | Hydatid cysts | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 | Other diseases caused by helminths | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| 43 | Mycoses | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 44 | Other infectious and parasitic diseases | | | |
| | (a) Chicken-pox | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | (b) German measles | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (c) Others under this title | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| | (d) Dengue | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| II - CANCERS AND OTHER TUMORS | | | | |
| 45 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity and pharynx | 58 | 48 | 10 |
| 46 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of the digestive tract and peritoneum | 527 | 442 | 85 |
| 47 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of the respiratory system | 39 | 37 | 2 |
| 48 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of the uterus | 215 | 167 | 48 |
| 49 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of other female genital organs | 20 | 18 | 2 |
| 50 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast | 97 | 81 | 16 |
| 51 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of the male genitourinary organs | 113 | 99 | 14 |
| 52 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin | 57 | 54 | 3 |
| 53 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of other or unspecified organs | 118 | 94 | 24 |
| 54 | Nonmalignant tumors | 48 | 27 | 21 |
| 55 | Tumors of which the nature is not specified | 14 | 11 | 3 |
| III - RHEUMATIC DISEASES, NUTRITIONAL DISEASES, DISEASES OF THE ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES | | | | |
| 56 | Acute rheumatic fever | 30 | 14 | 16 |
| 57 | Chronic rheumatism, osteoarthritis | 25 | 21 | 4 |
| 58 | Gout | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 59 | Diabetes mellitus | 247 | 188 | 59 |
| 60 | Scurvy | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 61 | Beriberi | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 62 | Pellagra | 199 | 67 | 132 |
| 63 | Rickets | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| 64 | Osteomalacia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 | Diseases of the pituitary body | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 66 | Diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands | | | |
| | (a) Simple goiter | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| | (b) Exophthalmic goiter | 30 | 19 | 11 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 29. CONTINUED

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| | (c) Myxedema and cretinism | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | (d) Tetany | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | (e) Other diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 67 | Diseases of the thymus gland | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 68 | Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease, not specified as tuberculosis) | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 69 | Other general diseases | 26 | 24 | 2 |
| IV - DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-MAKING ORGANS | | | | |
| 70 | Hemorrhagic conditions | | | |
| | (a) Primary purpuras | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| | (b) Hemophilia | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 71 | Anemias | | | |
| | (a) Pernicious anemia | 33 | 32 | 1 |
| | (b) Other anemias | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| 72 | Leukemias and pseudoleukemias | | | |
| | (a) True leukemias | 19 | 18 | 1 |
| | (b) Pseudoleukemias (Hodgkin's disease) | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| 73 | Diseases of the spleen | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 74 | Other diseases of the blood and blood-making organs | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| V - CHRONIC POISONINGS AND INTOXICATIONS | | | | |
| 75 | Alcoholism (acute or chronic) | 45 | 30 | 15 |
| 76 | Chronic poisoning by other organic substances | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 77 | Chronic poisoning by mineral substances | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| VI - DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE | | | | |
| 78 | Encephalitis (nonepidemic) | 21 | 17 | 4 |
| 79 | Meningitis | | | |
| | (a) Simple meningitis | 30 | 17 | 13 |
| | (b) Nonepidemic cerebrospinal meningitis | 13 | 11 | 2 |
| 80 | Progressive locomotor ataxia (tabes dorsalis) | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| 81 | Other diseases of the spinal cord | 47 | 32 | 15 |
| 82 | Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis | | | |
| | (a) Cerebral hemorrhage | 1,375 | 845 | 530 |
| | (b) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis | 67 | 53 | 14 |
| | (c) Softening of the brain | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| | (d) Hemiplegia and other paralysis, cause unspecified | 217 | 102 | 115 |
| 83 | General paralysis of the insane | 36 | 22 | 14 |
| 84 | Dementia praecox and other psychoses | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| 85 | Epilepsy | 31 | 17 | 14 |
| 86 | Convulsions (under 5 years of age) | 24 | 7 | 17 |
| 87 | Other diseases of the nervous system | | | |
| | (a) Neuralgia and neuritis | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | (b) Other diseases of the nervous system | 38 | 29 | 9 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 29. CONTINUED

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| 88 | Diseases of the organs of vision | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 89 | Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process | | | |
| | (a) Diseases of the ear | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| | (b) Diseases of the mastoid process | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| VII - DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM | | | | |
| 90 | Pericarditis | 38 | 14 | 24 |
| 91 | Acute endocarditis | 68 | 32 | 36 |
| 92 | Chronic endocarditis, valvular diseases | 747 | 469 | 278 |
| 93 | Diseases of the myocardium | | | |
| | (a) Acute myocarditis (b) Myocarditis, unspecified (under 45 years of age) | 124 | 60 | 64 |
| | (c) Chronic myocarditis and myocardial degeneration | 566 | 457 | 109 |
| | (d) Unspecified | 335 | 245 | 90 |
| 94 | Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris | | | |
| | (a) Angina pectoris | 326 | 283 | 43 |
| | (b) Diseases of the coronary arteries | 142 | 129 | 13 |
| 95 | Other diseases of the heart | 643 | 406 | 237 |
| 96 | Aneurysm (except of the heart) | 35 | 23 | 12 |
| 97 | Arteriosclerosis (diseases of the coronary arteries excepted) | 159 | 129 | 30 |
| 98 | Gangrene | 16 | 7 | 9 |
| 99 | Other diseases of the arteries | 25 | 19 | 6 |
| 100 | Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.) | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| 101 | Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 102 | Idiopathic anomalies of the blood-pressure | 31 | 14 | 17 |
| 103 | Other diseases of the circulatory system | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| VIII - DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | | | | |
| 104 | Diseases of the nasal fossae and annexae | | | |
| | (a) Diseases of the nasal fossae | 19 | 5 | 14 |
| | (b) Others under this title | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 105 | Diseases of the larynx | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 106 | Bronchitis | | | |
| | (a) Acute | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| | (b) Chronic | 21 | 16 | 5 |
| | (c) Unspecified (under 5 years of age) | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | (d) Unspecified (5 years and over) | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 107 | Bronchopneumonia (including capillary bronchitis) | | | |
| | (a) Bronchopneumonia | 287 | 185 | 102 |
| | (b) Capillary bronchitis | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 108 | Lobar pneumonia | 398 | 220 | 178 |
| 109 | Pneumonia, unspecified | 157 | 79 | 78 |
| 110 | Pleurisy | 35 | 18 | 17 |
| 111 | Congestion, edema, embolism, hemorrhagic infarct, and thrombosis of the lungs | 26 | 23 | 3 |
| 112 | Asthma | 42 | 20 | 22 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 29. CONTINUED

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| 113 | Pulmonary emphysema | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 114 | Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted) | | | |
| | (a) Chronic interstitial pneumonia, including occupational diseases of the respiratory system | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (b) Others, including gangrene of the lung | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| IX - DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | | | | |
| 115 | Diseases of the buccal cavity and annexa and of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations) | 70 | 49 | 21 |
| | (a) Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils | 16 | 7 | 9 |
| | (b) Others under this title | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 116 | Diseases of the esophagus | | | |
| 117 | Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum | 85 | 55 | 30 |
| | (a) Ulcer of the stomach | 33 | 27 | 6 |
| | (b) Ulcer of the duodenum | 205 | 81 | 124 |
| 118 | Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted) | 186 | 108 | 78 |
| 119 | Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years of age) | 86 | 52 | 34 |
| 120 | Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over) | 210 | 150 | 60 |
| 121 | Appendicitis | | | |
| 122 | Hernia, intestinal obstruction | 48 | 30 | 18 |
| | (a) Hernia | 127 | 77 | 50 |
| | (b) Intestinal obstruction | 26 | 12 | 14 |
| 123 | Other diseases of the intestines | | | |
| 124 | Cirrhosis of the liver | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | (a) Specified as alcoholic | 133 | 90 | 43 |
| | (b) Not specified as alcoholic | | | |
| 125 | Other diseases of the liver (including yellow atrophy of liver) | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | (a) Yellow atrophy of liver | 27 | 16 | 11 |
| | (b) Others under this title | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| 126 | Biliary calculi | | | |
| 127 | Other diseases of the gall-bladder and biliary passages | 46 | 35 | 11 |
| 128 | Diseases of the pancreas | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| 129 | Peritonitis, cause not specified | 29 | 18 | 11 |
| X - DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM | | | | |
| 130 | Acute nephritis (including unspecified under 10 years of age) | 150 | 76 | 74 |
| 131 | Chronic nephritis | 1,343 | 941 | 402 |
| 132 | Nephritis, unspecified (10 years and over) | 229 | 124 | 105 |
| 133 | Other diseases of the kidneys and ureters (puerperal diseases excepted) | 73 | 41 | 32 |
| 134 | Calculi of the urinary passages | 26 | 21 | 5 |
| 135 | Diseases of the bladder (tumors excepted) | 19 | 8 | 11 |
| 136 | Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc. | | | |
| | (a) Stricture of the urethra | 11 | 1 | 10 |
| | (b) Others under this title | 4 | 0 | 4 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 29. CONTINUED

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| 137 | Diseases of the prostate | 66 | 56 | 10 |
| 138 | Diseases of the male genital organs, not specified as venereal | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 139 | Diseases of the female genital organs, not specified as venereal | | | |
| | (a) Cysts of the ovary | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| | (b) Other diseases of the ovaries and diseases of the tubes and parametrium | 58 | 31 | 27 |
| | (c) Diseases of the uterus | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| | (d) Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | (e) Other diseases of the female genital organs | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| | XI - DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERAL STATE | | | |
| 140 | Abortion with septic conditions | 23 | 15 | 8 |
| 141 | Abortion without mention of septic conditions (to include hemorrhages) | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 142 | Ectopic gestation | | | |
| | (a) With septic conditions specified | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | (b) Without mention of septic conditions | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 143 | Other accidents of pregnancy (not to include hemorrhages) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 144 | Puerperal hemorrhage | | | |
| | (a) Placenta praevia | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| | (b) Other puerperal hemorrhages | 16 | 11 | 5 |
| 145 | Puerperal septicemia (not specified as due to abortion) | | | |
| | (a) Puerperal septicemia and pyemia | 59 | 37 | 22 |
| | (b) Puerperal tetanus | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 146 | Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia | 77 | 37 | 40 |
| 147 | Other toxemias of pregnancy | 14 | 12 | 2 |
| 148 | Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death (not specified as septic) | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 149 | Other accidents of childbirth | | | |
| | (a) Cesarean operation | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | (b) Others under this title | 34 | 14 | 20 |
| 150 | Other and unspecified conditions of the puerperal state | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | XII - DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE | | | |
| 151 | Furuncle, carbuncle | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 152 | Phlegmon, acute abscess | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| 153 | Other diseases of the skin and annexa, and of the cellular tissue | 9 | 6 | 3 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 29. CONTINUED

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| | XIII - DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION | | | |
| | | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| 154 | Osteomyelitis | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 155 | Other diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted) | | | |
| 156 | Diseases of the joints and other organs of locomotion | | | |
| | (a) Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | (b) Diseases of other organs of locomotion | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | XIV - CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS | | | |
| 157 | Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included) | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| | (a) Congenital hydrocephalus | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| | (b) Spina bifida and meningocele | 58 | 55 | 3 |
| | (c) Congenital malformations of the heart | 34 | 22 | 12 |
| | (d) Other congenital malformations | | | |
| | XV - DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY | | | |
| 158 | Congenital debility | 103 | 46 | 57 |
| 159 | Premature birth | 518 | 317 | 201 |
| 160 | Injury at birth | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | (a) Cesarean operation | 96 | 75 | 21 |
| | (b) Without Cesarean operation | | | |
| 161 | Other diseases peculiar to early infancy | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| | (a) Atelectasis | 17 | 7 | 10 |
| | (b) Icterus of the new-born | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (c) Sclerema | 26 | 14 | 12 |
| | (d) Others under this title | | | |
| | XVI - SENILITY | | | |
| 162 | Senility | 308 | 163 | 145 |
| | XVII - VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS | | | |
| 163 | Suicide by solid or liquid poisons or by absorption of corrosive substances | 66 | 60 | 6 |
| 164 | Suicide by poisonous gas | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| 165 | Suicide by hanging or strangulation | 14 | 13 | 1 |
| 166 | Suicide by drowning | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 167 | Suicide by firearms | 147 | 136 | 11 |
| 168 | Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| 169 | Suicide by jumping from high places | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 170 | Suicide by crushing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 171 | Suicide by other means | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 172 | Infanticide (murder of infants less than 1 year of age) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 173 | Homicide by firearms | 265 | 106 | 159 |
| 174 | Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments | 116 | 21 | 95 |

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 29. CONTINUED

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 175 | Homicide by other means | 42 | 19 | 23 |
| 176 | Attack by venomous animals | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 177 | Poisoning by food | 31 | 17 | 14 |
| 178 | Accidental absorption of poisonous gas | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 179 | Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted) | 43 | 24 | 19 |
| 180 | Conflagration | 23 | 14 | 9 |
| 181 | Accidental burns (conflagration excepted) | 79 | 41 | 38 |
| 182 | Accidental mechanical suffocation | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| 183 | Accidental drowning | 136 | 80 | 56 |
| 184 | Accidental traumatism by firearms (wounds of war excepted) | 63 | 36 | 27 |
| 185 | Accidental traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments (wounds of war excepted) | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 186 | Accidental traumatism by fall, crushing, landslide (a) Accidental traumatism by fall (b) Accidental traumatism by crushing, landslide | 192 18 | 172 5 | 20 13 |
| 187 | Cataclysm (all deaths attributed to a cataclysm regardless of their nature) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 188 | Injuries by animals | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 189 | Hunger and thirst | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 190 | Excessive cold | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 191 | Excessive heat | 14 | 5 | 9 |
| 192 | Lightning | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| 193 | Accidents due to electric currents | 13 | 12 | 1 |
| 194 | Other accidents (a) Foreign bodies (b) Others under this title | 10 63 | 6 39 | 4 24 |
| 201* | Accidental traumatism in mines and quarries | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 202* | Accidents from agricultural machinery | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 203* | Elevator accidents | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 204* | Accidents from machinery used for recreation | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 205* | Other machinery accidents | 15 | 11 | 4 |
| 206* | Railroad and automobile collisions | 12 | 7 | 5 |
| 207* | Other railroad accidents | 45 | 24 | 21 |
| 208* | Street car and automobile collisions | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 209* | Other street car accidents | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 210* | Automobile accidents (primary) | 481 | 363 | 118 |
| 211* | Motor-cycle accidents | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 212* | Other land transportation accidents | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 213* | Water transportation accidents | 15 | 8 | 7 |
| 214* | Air transportation accidents | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 195 | Violent deaths of which the nature (accident, suicide, homicide) is unknown | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 196 | Wounds of war | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 197 | Execution of civilians by belligerent armies | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 198 | Legal executions | 1 | 0 | 1 |

* Numbers not part of Int'n'l List (U.S.E. Census)

CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Table No. 29. CONTINUED

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| XVIII - ILL-DEFINED CAUSES OF DEATH | | | | |
| 199 | Sudden death | 48 | 16 | 32 |
| 200 | Cause of death not specified or ill-defined (a) Ill-defined (b) Not specified or unknown | 133 250 | 36 91 | 97 159 |

RECAPITULATION

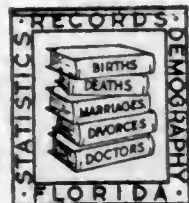
Table No. 30. COMBINED TOTALS FOR CERTAIN CAUSES OF DEATH, FLORIDA, 1932

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | COMBINED TOTALS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| 11a,b | Influenza (all forms) | 514 | 260 | 254 |
| 13a,b,c | Dysentery (all forms) | 43 | 20 | 23 |
| 23-32 | Tuberculosis (all forms) | 1093 | 395 | 698 |
| 45-53 | Cancer (all forms) | 1244 | 1040 | 204 |
| 90-95 | Heart disease (all forms) | 2989 | 2095 | 894 |
| 106a,b,c,d | Bronchitis (all forms) | 39 | 25 | 14 |
| 107-109 | Pneumonia (all forms) | 847 | 486 | 361 |
| 140-150 | Puerperal state | 262 | 149 | 113 |
| 158-161 | Diseases of early infancy | 772 | 465 | 307 |
| 163-171 | Suicides | 279 | 257 | 22 |
| 172-175 | Homicides | 425 | 146 | 279 |
| 176-194 & 201*-214* | Accidents | 1338 | 924 | 414 |

* Numbers not part of Int'n'l List (U.S.E. Census)

V-50
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

C O N C L U S I O N



The foregoing report of the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics is only a sample of material and tabulations available. In an annual report, the number of pages assigned to each Bureau is necessarily limited because of the cost and also on account of the material being mimeographed instead of printed. Additional information will be submitted as far as possible upon request.

The statistical part of this Bureau's report begins with page V-1 and is an appendix to the regular preceding information. The work of preparing and mimeographing the statistical tabulations is very tedious and this Bureau was, therefore, permitted to use a separate series of page numbers in order to have the information available when the remainder of the report was ready for binding.

Cla Culpepper, Assistant Director; Nettie Leland, Chief Clerk; and Anna Emmons, Registration Inspector, together with the other employees of this Bureau are especially commended for their efficient services rendered in the preparation of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Stewart G. Thompson,
Director.